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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Britain Holds Peace Hopes

A Wheelbarrow of Thanks

The Gold of Co-operation

¶ **Ignoring the militant** moves of Germany and Italy in the Spanish war zone, Great Britain continues to hold out an olive branch for Europe. Its latest move is a three-point proposal designed to encourage Germany and Italy to return to the International Non-Intervention Committee. While European chancelleries look pessimistically on prospects for an agreement, Great Britain proceeds on the assumption that behind the bluster is a common wish for peace.

¶ **France proverbially skeptical** of the good intentions of her contemporaries, takes the attitude that efforts to win Rome and Berlin back to co-operation may be fruitless. Nevertheless, France stands shoulder to shoulder with Britain in the interests of a peaceful Europe. Shoulder to shoulder, likewise, stand Germany and Italy, but what they are standing for has not yet been fully determined. Now, four nations standing in line are less likely to come to blows than when they stand face to face. The line on which European countries might all stand today is that of mutual needs. But they'll miss that line so long as they look for distrusts.

¶ **For many years**—natives have forgotten how many—"Little Chet," the town's handy man, moved modestly in and out of the houses and grounds of Amesbury, Massachusetts, lending a hand for that odd job that needed doing. Casually Chet mentioned the date of his anniversary. Someone began thinking grateful thoughts, communicated these thoughts to others. Came the day. Chet was invited to a barber shop, given the works: haircut, massage and everything. Then he was introduced to a new blue striped suit, shoes, hat, necktie, even a flower for his buttonhole. Outside on the street his old equipment had been replaced with a streamlined, balloon-tired wheelbarrow, loaded with gifts. Chet blinked. "Thanks. Thanks, from the bottom of my heart," was all he could say.

¶ **Yes, 'tis true,** this isn't world news. Just a small town fellow and a small town's gratitude. But somehow, from the Tower, it glimmers brightly among the doings of earth. Somehow, it reminds us that though nations quarrel and rulers usurp liberties and rivalries breed distrusts, the people generally are kind, many human relations glow with goodness, the elements of a harmonious world are at hand. But, more than that, comes a reminder more necessary to men than reports of wars and rumors of wars and shifts in the world's mundane balances. And that reminder is this: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

¶ **If the first essential** of national solvency is the people's faith in the integrity of their native land, the United States has ample evidence of financial security. Estimated over-subscription of the $800,000,000 Treasury loan by about six times the amount offered supplies the United States Treasury with wherewithal to continue its controversial gold-buying and sterilization policy. Sterilized gold purchases have reached $834,738,677, and more is likely to be bought. Well, in addition to this acknwoledged "inactive" gold, we've got a lot of idle gold already in vaults. Still, there is a lot of confidence in the thought of the people and already the problem is to keep that element busy. That old-fashioned commodity, individual initiative, comes in handy again.

¶ **The gold question** is fretting John Bull no less than Uncle Sam. Britain's gold holdings now are said to be greater than its entire national debt before the war, yet it goes on "filling the sock." Formerly it was the shortage of the yellow metal that unsettled financiers; now the plethora of gold constitutes a problem. Gold is coming out of private hoards where it went in the days of financial fright, now happily over. It is evident by their united buying policy that London and Washington are working, if not in written agreement, at least along parallel lines. The co-operation glistens just as brightly as the gold.

¶ **Representative Ralph O. Brewster** of Maine gives the W. C. T. U. delegates, meeting in Washington, D. C., a precept of wider implication than the subject involved. Speaking on their international night program, Mr. Brewster said: "The liquor question will be solved only as individuals realize that there is more joy in living without alcohol than with it." The thought is worth pursuing. Stimulation from artificial sources of any kind results in artificial emotions—a process of accepting the shadow for the substance. Mankind continues to suffer in ratio to its pursuit of erroneous and intemperate things of all kinds. As more individuals gain their release from the bondage of materialism the thought of men ascends. Each individual, therefore, has his individual part to play. As we press higher, our neighbor, striving, lifts his own eyes.

China Claims Bird With Monkey's Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Chinese and foreign newspapers here have been having a great deal of fun with dispatches from Hankow reporting capture of an odd bird with a monkey's head, fur-like black feathers, four toes on each foot and a mouth shaped like an eagle's bill, now held captive in the Hankow Zoo.

One paper gravely quotes Shanghai scientific opinion to the effect that this must be either a sloople-Sloople or a Flooie-loo, the first being a shellfish eater which throws discarded shells out of a porthole under its left wing and the latter being an eater of red peppers which flies backward to blow the taste out of its mouth.

Morgan Defends Tax Dodging On Legal Grounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Tax dodging within the law is proper, for nobody likes to pay such levies, according to J. P. Morgan, the banker. It is up to Congress to stop up loopholes in the income tax law, instead of insulting the taxpayer by attempting to make a moral issue out of "a legal question, pure and simple," Mr. Morgan said on his return here from England aboard the Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star Line, yesterday afternoon.

On one of the few occasions when he will speak to the press, Mr. Morgan appeared ready to talk about President Roosevelt's charge that some wealthy persons were evading their income taxes by devious means. While he did not mention the President by name, he took a fling at Congress for "making stupid mistakes," and declared that if the Government objected to tax evasion, it "should change the law."

"But the taxpayer must not be insulted," he declared.

"Congress should know how to levy taxes," he added. "If stupid mistakes are made, it is up to Congress to rectify them, and not for us taxpayers to do so."

Calls It Foolish to Pay

Mr. Morgan held it was foolish to pay taxes if Congress did not know how to collect them.

He made it clear he was not in sympathy with the campaign the President has launched against "tax evaders."

When his attention was called to the charge that in order to escape income taxes one yacht owner had incorporated his vessel to reduce his net income, Mr. Morgan, himself an internationally known yachtsman and owner of the Corsair, one of the most palatial yachts in the world, replied he had never incorporated his yacht because he did not "think it worth while." He defended the yachtsman who did incorporate his vessel, however.

Blames Congress

"Why shouldn't he incorporate?" he asked. "You only do what you are compelled to do by law, for it is never any pleasure for anyone to pay taxes. You don't do any more than you have to. It is just as bad to pay too much as to pay too little."

Responsibility for the $400,000,000 shortage in federal income tax revenue announced by the President was placed by Mr. Morgan squarely on the doorstep of Congress.

"If there is such a shortage, that is the fault of Congress," he said. "It is not right to raise ill-will out of this issue. It is up to Congress to make the laws, and if there are loopholes in them, it is not the taxpayers' fault."

Mr. Morgan was met at the pier by a group of friends headed by Thomas W. Lamont, senior partner in the Morgan banking house.

Chinese Accepts Japanese Bid To Moustache Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—In contrast to past Sino-Japanese acrimony, Yu Yu-jen, president of China's Control Yuan, has written a paragraph of Sino-Japanese hilarity by accepting the invitation of Shozo Yamaguchi, president of the International Moustache Club and leading Japanese exponent of more and better whiskers, to become a member.

Mr. Yu and President Lin Sen of the National Government are both notable examples of the cult of moustache cultivation, but Mr. Yu is the first Chinese member of the International Moustache Club.

Mr. Yamaguchi's invitation was conveyed to Mr. Yu by Kifu Rai of the Modern Science Library of Japan, accompanied by Peng Shou, a Chinese assistant. Mr. Yu was given an album containing photographs of all members, and when his photo has been sent to I. M. C. headquarters it will be reproduced and sent out to other members for inclusion in their albums.

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Is There a Court Vacancy? Legal Experts Are Divided On Van Devanter's Action

Retired Justice, Though Inactive, Remains Member of Tribunal, Some Argue—Final Answer Must Await Ruling by Supreme Court Itself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Can President Roosevelt legally appoint a successor to Mr. Justice Van Devanter? Is there a possibility that the recent retirement act was unconstitutional, and that Mr. Justice Van Devanter, though inactive, remains a member of the tribunal with no vacancy existent?

These sensational questions are being raised by judges, lawyers, and laymen students of constitutional law. They are based on ingenious arguments. But the presumption is against them. For the Supreme Court itself says what is and what is not unconstitutional, and presumably members of the court supported the new procedure by which Mr. Justice Van Devanter last week became the first "inactive justice" in American history. Moreover, a tremendous Senate majority, 76 to 4, supported the retirement act, and included such constitutional sticklers as Senator Borah and most of the Republicans.

Constitutional Argument

Nevertheless, the constitutional argument is impressive, and there are threats that legal action will be raised against seating a successor to Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

Briefly put, here is the argument: The central purpose of the Retirement Act of 1937 was to provide that a retiring justice should retain his judicial status, for only with such status could he be sure Congress would not cut his pension. The Constitution says that justices' salaries "shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." Therefore, it became necessary to see that retiring justices "continued in office."

It was simple to make such a provision for lower court judges, and this was done in 1919 by providing that retiring judges should be called back for duties, if they agreed, upon the same judicial plane to which they were appointed.

But it would have been impossible to call back retired Supreme Court justices to that tribunal: such a situation would have put it in the power of the Chief Justice to sway the majority of the court one way or another.

What Congress Provided

So Congress provided that retiring justices be called upon to perform judicial duties, if they were willing, "in any judicial circuit," which meant not on the Supreme Court.

Thus, say critics, the Retirement Act provides for a justice to leave the Supreme Court and not to leave it; to assume a new lower-court job for which there is no constitutional or statutory basis. It is true that Supreme Court justices in full service have certain supervisory duties over the circuit courts, but this is the least part of their function, and one against which they have protested.

There are, the critics continue, only three ways under the Constitution by which a justice may leave the Su-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 7)

Reich and Vatican Avoid Break-Off; Tension Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 8—Relations between the Third Reich and the Vatican, while heavily strained since Dr. Joseph Goebbels' recent attack upon the "general moral depravity" of Roman Catholic priests have not yet amounted to a diplomatic break between the two powers.

Dr. Diego von Berger, German diplomatic representative at the Holy See, left Vatican City some time ago on an extended leave, but contrary to rumors, Cardinal Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio here, has not been recalled, so that despite the high tension consultation through diplomatic channels is still possible.

Roman Catholic Church authorities here, instead of remaining silent and "not using their pulpits for polemics" as they have many times been advised recently by national socialist leaders, last Sunday answered Propaganda Minister Goebbels' attack on conditions in the Roman Catholic Church in Germany.

Court Record Cited

It is declared in the official clerical reply that Roman Catholic priests recently accused and found guilty of immorality have been very few in numbers, also that most of these offenders had already been dealt with by an ecclesiastical disciplinary court.

Thus this statement declares that out of 4194 regular priests only nine were charged, one of these was sentenced and the cases of eight were pending. Out of 21,461 secular priests, 49 are involved, of which 21 have been convicted and 28 are still to be tried.

Hence, according to this statement, it is only one priest in about 500 who is involved which, it is added, can hardly be described as wholesale moral depravity.

No "State Within State"

A number of side issues may be given undue prominence from time to time in this struggle between the Roman Catholic Church and the state, but fundamentally it is clear that the National Socialists are determined that there shall not be "a state within a state" as they regard the Roman Catholic Church in Ger-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Argentina Bans Dumping Oil In Coastal Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—President Justo has signed a decree which forbids the discharge into Argentine waters of crude oil, inflammable oils and waste oil substances from vessels of all flags and categories. This is to protect fish from the dumping of oil and by-products into rivers and coastal waters. The only exception is the usual one in cases of fires or wrecks, when oil may be poured on waters.

The credit for this decree, which goes into effect six months after publication, redounds to the Argentine "Sarmiento" society for the prevention of animal cruelty, and to Carlos Brebbia, assistant agricultural secretary, who, after his attention had been drawn to the great destruction of animal and plant life on the Argentine coast, worked actively for their protection.

The English and Scottish societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals co-operated with the "Sarmiento" organization, and it was at Great Britain's request that the matter was taken up by the League of Nations. The decree details fines and imprisonment for violators.

Exclusive Arms Making Urged For Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—A new and sweeping proposal to take war business out of the hands of private manufacturers was introduced in the Senate today simultaneously with a Treasury move to improve the profit prospects of warship builders.

The two conflicting moves come at a time when rumors are current that the United States may step up its naval rearmament program to keep pace with Britain at least in the battleship and aircraft carrier categories.

They represent the points of view of those who on the one side would completely nationalize the arms business and those who on the other side are interested in getting war materials as efficiently and quickly as possible.

Senate Committee

The nationalization move represents the culmination of the work of the Senate Munitions Committee. It is sponsored by the group which was most instrumental in effecting neutrality legislation and which believes that taking war business out of private hands will reduce the incentive to war.

The group consists of Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, Homer T. Bone (D) of Oregon, Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota and James P. Pope (D) of Idaho. The measure they introduced calls for the manufacture by the Federal Government of all warships, munitions and other war materials. More restricted nationalization measures have previously been introduced at previous sessions, but this is the most general to date.

In a joint statement the group said:

"This bill is intended to round out a program to take the private profits out of war and preparation for war. The need for such legislation has been suggested by a number of members of the Senate Munitions Committee. The government activities contemplated in this sort of legislation do not include ownership by the government of sources of raw materials used and employed in the manufacture of munitions of war. These materials would be purchased in the open market. The bill does give the government a monopoly of the function of manufacturing these materials into final form for actual combat purposes."

Treasury Move

Under the bill the secretaries of war and navy would be authorized to acquire by purchase or condemnation proceedings any plants, factories and facilities necessary "to

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Britain Pushed On Two Fronts To Buy Gold

South African Producers and Central Banks for Present High Value

Will U. S. Keep On?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—Pressure is being put upon the British Government to increase its purchases of gold so as to maintain the present price of that metal which, it is felt, cannot be left to the United States to support alone.

This pressure is being exercised partly by the South African Government, which sees danger to the fertilizing stream of American and British wealth that has been pouring with such abundance into that country as to have raised the market value of South Africa's gold mines from £70,000,000 in 1932 to £400,000,000 today, and partly from governments and central banks which the Manchester Guardian says today are the "biggest holders of stocks of gold acquired at old prices and now at the market value worth greatly more."

Question Raised in Commons

The deep interest in the future of gold was again emphasized in the House of Commons today when in reply to inquiries the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, removed any hope of Britain's immediate return to the gold standard.

"I see no need for any new declaration of policy at the present time," said the Chancellor.

Sir John reaffirmed Great Britain's policy of maintaining a flexible price for the pound, regulating its value in relation to foreign currencies through purchases and sales of bullion in London.

"Have I understood the Chancellor correctly in saying that there is no indication of returning to the gold standard and establishing a fixed relationship between sterling and gold?" Mr. Hugh Dalton, a Labor member, asked.

"My statement was that we intended to continue in the course we have followed and that there was no ground for supposing that we were contemplating a change," Sir John replied.

Hoarding Held Futile

The rush to dehoard gold which began last week has been for the moment checked here by President Roosevelt's reassuring statement on America's currency policy, but doubt is expressed in highly authoritative quarters as to whether this relief can be permanent.

"The whole world," says the city editor of the News Chronicle, "now knows that there is not the slightest chance of any further increase in the dollar or sterling price of gold. Why then should anyone wish to go on holding gold in preference to dollars and pounds?"

The same authority mentions the reduction of the United States gold price from $35 an ounce to $30 as a possible preliminary to stabilization.

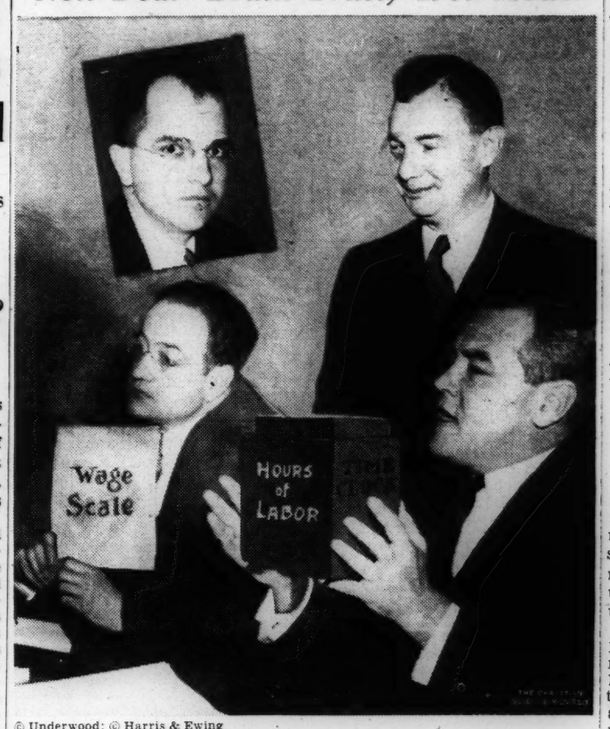
The Daily Express says that Britain's gold hoard is now greater than the entire national debt before the war, yet it is "employing thousands of men all over the world to dig, ship and unload here a metal which isn't required and has almost no industrial use."

Word of Caution Sounded

The Times refers to the "fear that American authorities might become tired of buying up the larger part of the world's production of a metal of which they already possessed more than they needed or could use, "but the heaviest guns that have been fired have come from

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

New Deal 'Brain Trust,' 1937 Model



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Legal Designers of the President's Program

Seated: Left—Benjamin D. Cohen, Legal Aide to the PWA and General Counsel of the National Power Policy Committee. Right—Thomas G. Corcoran, Legal Aide of the RFC. Standing—Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General. Inset—Prof. Roswell Magill, Who Aids Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on Tax Problems

Child Labor Aims Debated; New 'Brain Trust' Emerges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8 — Three young men wrote the new maximum hours, minimum wages act which is now before the joint congressional committee. They are the famous Cohen-Corcoran team, plus Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general. They represent the nucleus of the Roosevelt "brain trust," 1937 model.

These three young men come about as close to representing the social and economic aspirations of President Roosevelt as anyone in the New Deal today, unless it is the more philosophic and gently-disposed Henry A. Wallace, himself still in the 40's.

In addition, there is the boyish-looking, unaffected newcomer, Roswell Magill, 42, brought from Columbia University on leave from his law professorate by Henry A. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, to help formulate a new basic tax policy for the United States, and now helping unearth tax evaders in the latest Roosevelt soak-the-rich drive.

New Deal Lobbyist

On the other hand there is tall Charles West, 42, former Ohio Congressman and now officially under secretary of the interior, but actually New Deal liaison man with the House, who is more a parliamentary strategist than an idea-man. He is shrewd, likable and a sort of super-New Deal lobbyist.

Other New Deal advisers run through the Government, up to George Norris, the Nebraskan progressive, who is a sort of Administration Nestor in the Senate.

But it is the Corcoran-Cohen-Jackson team which is primarily consulted in legal and constitutional matters.

Their very names fall into jingles:

The White House pins its facts on
Corcoran, Cohen, Jackson.
The legislative pork ran
From Jackson, Cohen, Corc'ran.
They are extremely knowin'
Corcoran, Jackson, Cohen.

Benjamin Victor Cohen and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Child labor features of the Black-Connery fair wage standard bill brought vigorous objection today from some of the liberal groups which have been fighting labor of minors for years.

At the same time, sponsors of the measure refused to agree on the proposal of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, that an anti-monopoly amendment be hitched to the omnibus program.

The Borah amendment, like the controversy over the efficacy of the proposed child labor provision, stems from the same root, namely, application of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the now famous Kentucky whip and collar case, establishing the right of a state to ban prison made goods from entering it in interstate commerce. The court indicated it would uphold similar state embargoes against any product made under anti-social conditions. The new attempt to ban goods made by child labor is based on this theory as well as Mr. Borah's proposal for a similar ban by states on goods made by monopolies.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts today expressed sympathy for the Borah proposal but urged him to incorporate it in a separate bill, declaring their omnibus proposal is already over-loaded.

Child Labor Provisions

Old-time opponents of child labor meanwhile who took the witness stand in rapid succession today, objected to the new approach to the child labor problem. Mrs. Dorothy Kirchwey Brown of Boston, director-at-large of the National League of Women Voters, said that "while supporting the general objectives of the child labor feaures of the omnibus bill, the league strongly objects to the application of the 'prison-made goods' principle."

Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, took the same position. The need for child labor action is urgent, he declared. But the approach through the individual action of the 48 states would be complicated and cumbersome, and extremely difficult to enforce, he declared.

One group of witnesses, like Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, urged continued effort to pass the child labor constitutional amendment, now lacking ratification by eight states. Another demanded a frontal assault on the problem through direct legislation, arguing that the Supreme Court would reverse its former 5-to-4 invalidation of the child labor law.

This was the hope expressed earlier by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant At-

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1787—The Constitution—1937

Day-by-Day History

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Earlier reports have narrated the presentation of the Virginia or large-state plan and growing opposition on the part of small states. Today delegates voted for election of senators by state legislatures rather than by direct vote of the people.

Tomorrow: Convention disapproves granting power to national government to veto any state law.

Sherman and Dickinson in Move to Uphold Rights of Smaller States

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 7, 1787

Two men in the Federal Convention, John Dickinson of Delaware and Roger Sherman of Connecticut, have begun to make themselves the spearhead for a campaign to preserve the rights of the individual states and particularly of the smaller states. Today they led the convention to decide overwhelmingly in favor of election of the Senate or upper branch of the new National Legislature by the legislatures of the states rather than by direct vote of the people or by a vote of the lower branch.

Both Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Sherman are among the elder members of a predominantly youthful assemblage and are representatives of states that would stand to lose influence if membership in the upper house should be apportioned according to population. The assumption that proportionate representation in place of the present equality of states would accompany direct election lay behind much of the debate and explained its intensity.

Champions Small States

Mr. Dickinson found himself in a conspicuous position because he formerly lived a long time in or near Philadelphia, is still widely known for his pre-Revolutionary "Letters of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

I. C. C. Urged to Rule Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8 — The question of where in the federal establishment should be vested the federal Government's control over commercial aviation is apparently due for further experimentation judging from a group of bills reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

At present all aviation control except the fixing of mail routes and mail pay rates are in the Department of Commerce. The proposal now is to transfer such responsibility to the Interstate Commerce Commission—a move in the direction favored by some experts here of expanding that commission into the Government's mentor over all forms of transportation. At present it is still primarily an agency for handling railroads.

The bills reported favorably would take air safety control from the Bureau of Air Commerce and the fixing of mail rates from the Post Office Department and vest both in the I. C. C. The change is favored by the air lines who would be able, under the proposed change, to obtain certificates of convenience from the I. C. C. as do the railroads which would virtually assure each line the continued possession of its existing routes.

Administration Set for Action In Steel Strife

Mediation Believed Likely Unless Gov. Davey Wins Truce in Ohio

Republic Defiant

Moves to Reopen Michigan Plant, Plans Protest on Barring of Mails

By the Associated Press

The Republic Steel Corporation, asserting it was denied use of the mails for sending food to workers in strike-besieged plants, advised Postmaster General Farley in Washington today it would take legal action unless the mails were opened to it.

The corporation, through John S. Brookes Jr., official and counsel, made formal demand upon Mr. Farley "to issue orders to the postmasters at Niles and at Warren, Ohio, to accept for delivery and deliver all matter submitted for mailing to addresses at the plants" of the company at those places.

Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs of Monroe, Mich., said he would ask Gov. Frank Murphy for state police if necessary to permit reopening of the Newton Steel Company, a subsidiary of Republic Steel.

Republic officers shunted Pullman cars onto a plant siding in South Chicago, Ill., to house non-striking workers after Mayor Edward J. Kelly said the company was violating city health and housing ordinances. The South Chicago plant was the scene of a recent riot which resulted in seven fatalities.

Murray Asks Investigation

Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee called today at Pittsburgh for a Senate investigation of the seven-state steel strike to determine whether refusal of three major independent steel producers to sign contracts with the union constitutes violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Murray wired Senator H. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, asking that he include provision for the investigation in the resolution he introduced yesterday that the Senate investigate interference with mails in the Ohio strike territory.

The Senate's La Follette Civil Liberties Committee stepped into one phase of the steel strike by issuing subpoenas for appearance of State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney and Police Capt. Michael Tobin of Chicago. They will be questioned at Washington, D. C., July 1, regarding the South Chicago riot Memorial Day which cost seven lives.

A request by union leaders in the Illinois-Indiana Calumet district for presidential intervention in the steel strike was relayed to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and the National Labor Relations Board. The latter said "no formal action has been instituted" and hence it had no reason to initiate proceedings.

Action in Senate

Charges by Senator Bridges that postal officials in Ohio had interfered with mails (food destined for non-strikers in steel plants) drew attention to the dispute in the Senate. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee said he would seek information from the Post Office Department. Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, member of the Post Office Committee, declared he would vote for an investigation.

Judge Ralph A. Liddy, constituting a one-man grand jury, called as witnesses several unionists in an effort to sift charges growing out of a disturbance near the Ford Motor Company plant at Detroit, Mich. Unionists charged, and company officials denied, that representatives of the firm pummeled U. A. W. A. organizers for trying to distribute union literature to Ford workers.

Fifteen hundred employees of the Budd Wheel Company in Detroit struck today shortly after the day shift reported. Loren Hauser, United Automobile Workers organizer, said the strike was called because the company and the union were unable to agree on a new contract. Company officials declined to comment.

Labor Secretary Ready To Offer Mediation In Republic Steel Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Despite a series of declarations yesterday the Federal Government would not permit itself to become involved in the Republic Steel Corporation's batch of strikes it was learned in responsible circles here today. The situation is considered the most serious in labor affairs since the General Motors strike; that it is being watched closely, and that if Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio is not able to settle it soon Federal intervention will be inevitable.

Three agents of the Department of Labor's conciliation service are at the strike front keeping a close tab on developments and reporting to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who is holding herself in readiness to make an offer of mediation should the situation become favorable to such an effort. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor and the Government's most successful labor mediator, announced in Geneva, Switzerland, that he is taking the first fast ship home. In the Senate, Republicans seemed disposed to make a political issue of the refusal of the Post

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Eclipse Paradox: It Starts June 9 But Ends June 8

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Astronomers on Canton Island in the South Pacific will be packing up preparing to return to the United States today, their pictures of the eclipse safely cached in tropics-proof containers, some three hours before observers in Peru begin to see totality. The reason: It takes considerable time for the moon's shadow to sweep across the vast expanse of ocean between Canton Island and South America.

The eclipse begins June 9, the calendar day after it ends, crossing the International Date Line just before it begins. However, all observations by American expeditions will be made June 8 according to local calendars.

Other stories on eclipse: Page 2.

Rendezvous of Sun and Moon Eagerly Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Astronomers, waiting for the sun and moon to keep their rendezvous in the heavens today, went through several dress rehearsals yesterday preparatory to photographing 1937's biggest celestial attraction.

Snapshots instead of superstitions are typical of the modern attitude toward solar eclipses. In order to study and photograph this event today, the National Geographic Society-United States Navy Expedition traveled halfway around the world to join other nations in occupying for a time a tiny coral atoll in mid-Pacific.

By means of radio communication, contact has been established and maintained between Washington and Canton Island ever since the expedition landed several weeks ago. The most recent arrival on the island was an expedition from New Zealand led by C. B. Mickey aboard the patrol sloop H. M. S. Wellington. The New Zealanders set up their camp on the shore, near that of the Americans.

Speaking over a national radio hook up last night, Capt. J. F. Hellweg, superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, now with the group on Canton Island, said changing weather on the lonely dot of sand and coral was "not as reassuring as it might be. Our hopes are high," he said, "and if the visibility is as good as we hope, the eclipse will be the greatest ever witnessed."

Desert Island Up-to-Date

From the jolly messages sent back to headquarters in Washington, residence on a desert island isn't what it used to be. Astronomers have an up-to-date air-conditioning plant running full blast, they radioed, probably the first one ever set up on a desert island. The apparatus is being used to keep the expedition's darkroom at a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit, so that photographic films and plates will not be injured by the tropical heat. Outdoors on the island the temperature hovers over 90 in the shade. The expedition's observers will load plate holders in the air-conditioned darkroom preparatory to photographing the eclipse, and will use it again for developing their pictures as soon as the eclipse is over. A gasoline engine supplies power for the apparatus. The darkroom was built with lumber brought by the expedition.

Canton Island consists of a rim of land only a quarter of a mile wide, enclosing a blue-green lagoon. The land rim is 27 miles in circumference, barren save for nine lonely palm trees and scattered pigweed.

On the western side of the island but along the eastern shore of the rim of land, in an irregular line, are set up the weird-looking instruments with which intensive observations will be made during the three and one half minutes of darkness during the eclipse. Telescopes, giant cameras, spectrographs and other apparatus are mounted on cement foundations and aimed out over the lagoon.

Sun Tan Order of Day

Routine is far from dull for the eclipse exiles, nor is it uncomfortable despite the heat and their distance from home. Rats on the island are so tame they will eat from the visitors hands. Hermit crabs are the worst pests. They have been caught trying to drag away everything from socks to handkerchiefs and small cameras. Sun tan is the order of the day, with the favorite costume consisting of shorts, shoes, and sun helmets.

Each morning at 6 one member of the party rises to receive the radio time signals from Honolulu and check the accuracy of the 18 watches and two master chronometers, enough to start a small jewelry store, which will be used in timing observation. The observers sleep and eat in tents set up on shore. Their drinking water is distilled from sea water by apparatus on board the U. S. S. Avocet, the expedition's base ship, anchored near by.

On May 30 the expedition dedicated a momument in the form of a cement pyramid, on the four sides of which are imbedded two aluminum American flags and two bronze seals of the National Geographic Society.

7400 Solar Eclipses

Since 1208 B. C., more than 7400 eclipses of the sun have taken place, but a solar eclipse is so rarely visible in any given spot that until recent times the spectacle frightened its spectators. Perhaps the best known eclipse fraud was Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee who subdued King Arthur's court single handed by "causing" the eclipse of June 21, 528 A. D. This fictitious sun-darkener has had many a model in history, even in the United States. In 1806, the Indian Evangelist of the Ghost Dance cult convinced Cherokee and Creek tribesmen of his special influence in the heavens by exploiting the eclipse of that year.

Solar eclipses caused some famous crises when history was young, especially in the squabbles that kept Greece and Asia Minor in a turmoil. One eclipse stopped a war. After six years of fighting, the Medes and the Lydians on May 28, 585 B. C., saw the sun turn black and the day change into night; immediately the terrified armies concluded a hasty peace.

Old Sol took a hand in history again when the Persians were besieging the strong-walled Medean city of Larissa. The fortified wall was 100 feet high and 25 feet thick, and the Persians on the outside were in despair. Then the sun withdrew its light in an eclipse, the inhabitants withdrew from Larissa in alarm, and the Persians marched unopposed into a silent and empty city.

Pericles, hero of ancient Athens, found the sun a dangerous adversary on Aug. 3, 431 B. C. His fleet was ready to sail against the Spartans, when an eclipse threatened to paralyze the whole expedition. Pericles saved the day by ridiculing the general terror, throwing his cloak over the head of his pilot and taunting him for being afraid of the dark

Solar Study Modern

But the actual tracking down of solar eclipses is a modern sport. Its history dates back less than 80 years. A trip from England to Spain in 1860 was hailed as "the first great ship expedition to study eclipses."

What eclipse-hunting lacks in age it makes up in variety. Since 1860, observers have pursued the elusive moon's shadow to India, to Egypt's clear skies, Chile's high altitudes, Norway, the coast of West Africa, Sumatra, and even to Siberia. One astronomer has already traveled 90,000 miles for a total of 18 minutes eclipse time during nine such events.

For a closer view of the sun, one expedition climbed Pike's Peak and saw the 1887 eclipse from 14,000 feet above sea level. The 1923 solar spectacle was watched from airplanes flying over California, and the 1932 eclipse was extensively photographed in New England from the air.

So eager was the French astronomer Pierre Jules Cesar Jannsen to observe the eclipse of 1878, visible in southern Europe, that he braved the German army besieging Paris and escaped from that city by balloon.

Parties of Three Nations To See 'Sunset' in Peru

LIMA, Peru, June 8 (AP)—Natural scientists of three nations, assembled on the north Peruvian coast, gave last-minute touches yesterday to the elaborate equipment with which they will observe and photograph today's "sunset eclipse" of the sun.

The path of totality will end at sunset in Peru. A Japanese astronomical expedition, headed by Prof. Yssei Yamamoto, set up headquarters at Huanchaco, a small port about 400 miles north of Lima. The same spot was selected by the Peruvian commission.

Near by, at Chimbote, the American Hayden Planetarium-Grace expedition from New York, is prepared to gather extensive data on the celestial show. The party is headed by Dr. Clyde Fisher.

The Japanese made plans for photographing the solar corona, and have rehearsed "shooting" the sunset at about the same hour the total eclipse will occur, between 5:21 and 5:24 p. m. (Peruvian time is the same as Eastern Standard Time.)

Hundreds have traveled north to see the eclipse, and air lines organized overnight trips.

Astronomers to Observe Eclipse From Freighter

MID-PACIFIC, Aboard S. S. Steelmaker, June 8 (AP)—Astronomers who left Honolulu June 1 on the freighter Steelmaker bound for Panama have an excellent prospect of observing the eclipse of the sun today. The 6187-ton boat has reached latitude North 10, longitude 134 West. The moon, passing between the earth and the sun, will cast a broad shadow across the South Pacific Ocean. The Steelmaker will enter the shadow-band near the Marquesas Islands, about 1000 miles southwest of Honolulu.

Captain Lucas is encouraging all hands to co-operate and the ship will be a small floating observatory. Dr. James Stokley of Franklin Institute is prepared to make photographs of the sun's corona with several cameras and measure its brightness with a Macbeth illumincometer. From the forecastlehead, Dr. John Q. Stewart of Princeton University, assisted by a sailor, will measure visually and sketch the outer corona.

Hello, America!

International

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek **Mme. H. H. Kung**

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Was at the Other End of the Line as Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Picked Up the Receiver During the Ceremonies That Marked the Inauguration of the New Long-Distance Telephone Service Between China and the United States. Mme. H. H. Kung Also Spoke Over the Wire in Perfect English

Rotarians Plan Franco-German Youth Exchange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, June 8—Sponsored by Rotarian clubs of France and Germany, 2000 children will be "exchanged" for a vacation period this summer by French and German railroad workers' families in a practical effort to instill ideas of conciliation, understanding, and peace into youthful minds.

Announcement was made by Maurice Depeyre, president designate of Rotary International for next year, speaking in both French and German at a lunch here. This action is described as probably the most significant event of the present Rotarian convention. Two hundred Frenchmen and 150 Germans were attendants in the banquet hall, which was decorated with Swastika, Tricolor and Austrian agfl, hanging side by side.

M. Dupeyre also announced that French Rotarians of Aix-les-Bains and Champery were planning to receive German children into their homes during July and August, of whom would be sons and daughters of German Rotarians.

This Franco-German luncheon was presided over by Will R. Manier Jr. of Nashville, Tenn., who in trilingual speech pledged Rotary International to a world-wide policy of "freudschaft," "amitié," friendship.

NICE, France, June 8 (AP)—Rotarians throughout the world were urged to be "unselfish participating citizens" in their own communities and nations today by H. Roe Bartle, president of the Kansas City, Mo., club, at the 28th annual convention of Rotary International.

He told delegates, assembled from all parts of the world, that only through "continuous service" could Rotary be made a living organization.

Among the Americans participating in the various convention discussions were Bruce Willliams, Joplin, Mo.; Morton Hull, Holyoke, Mass.; William M. Gilbert, Madison, N. J.; Roy J. Weaver, Pueblo, Colo.; George W. Harrish, Washington, D. C.; Harold E. Wettyen, Paterson, N. J.; John MacGregor, Needham, Mass.; William R. Diehl, Columbus, Ohio; Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.; Edwin R. Weeks, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. L. Sandwick, Highland Park, Ill., and Frank Honicker, Philadelphia.

LL.D. Degree Is Awarded Judge Florence E. Allen

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8 (AP)—Judge Florence E. Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was awarded the degree of doctor of laws at the sixteenth annual commencement of the New Jersey College for Women, June 5.

Baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon 186 seniors.

Dr. Marjorie Hope Nicholson, dean of Smith College, who delivered the commencement address, said women reached their peak of professional activity about 1926, and since then have found it increasingly difficult to find openings in higher fields of learning.

Chicago's Protestant Churches Show Growth

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP)—Walter R. Mee, executive secretary of the Chicago Church federation, announced statistics prepared for a meeting yesterday of the federation's trustees showed that membership in Chicago's Protestant churches increased in the last year at a rate greater than the city's population.

The membership increase was nearly 54,000, he declared, while the population gain, as estimated by the city, was 38,000 for the same period.

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U. S. and China Now Linked By Radio-Telephone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—It required only a fraction of a second to bridge the gap of 10,000 miles and 13 hours when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, talked with Chinese officials on the telephone recently. It was occasion of the opening of the radio-telephone service between China and the United States, thus making China the 70th nation to be linked to American telephone subscribers.

Mme Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, who also talked with Mrs. Roosevelt, made a plea to American women to lead other women in the world in establishing a permanent peace.

"We women of China," she told Mrs. Roosevelt, "have been following the splendid work of American women, with great admiration and interest. Would it be possible for you to mobilize the women of your nation so that peace may be established?"

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, speaking to Secretary Hull, by telephone stated that a better means of communication served to unite the entire world as one great family.

Secretary Hull was confident that "this radio-telephone service will promote new friendly relations between the United States and China, and prove beneficial to both countries."

Work Is Speeded On 'Widest Road' For Buenos Aires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Buenos Aires is a fast-changing city. As the revenue of the municipality, like that of the federal government, soars on the beam of prosperity that shines on the whole country, so "B. A.," as it is called by the Anglo-American community, continues to reach out in an expansive mood.

Argentines are proud of their capital city which they like to describe as the "Paris of South America." Every day, it seems to them, new buildings and parks appear to change the suburban boundary lines. Even the ratepayers can smile, for however much the taxes may go up—and the rises are slight—they can not keep pace with the ascending values of property.

The city will possess the "widest thoroughfare in the world" when the July 9 Avenue, running from north to south, is completed. The first section, from Bartolomé Mitre to Tucuman, is scheduled for inauguration on October 12. The avenue will have a total width of 450 feet, which is considerably more than that of the Bois de Boulogne or the Paris-Versailles avenue.

Site of New Avenue

July 9 Avenue is to cover the space between the eastern side of Carlos Pellegrini Street and the western side of Cerrito Street. These two avenues will be merged into the new route, so that they will practically disappear from Tucuman to Belgrano. The opening of the new avenue will mean the removal of several existing street-car tracks. Vehicular traffic will be classified as rapid, medium and slow, and made to follow their prescribed routes. For foot passengers there will be large islands with shade-providing trees and subterranean parking-stations for automobiles. One thousand cars will be parked in this way in the first section alone. There will also be two subways for pedestrians. The underground parking stations will eventually be continued to Belgrano to relieve the present congested streets.

Border Line Dispute

Disputes as to the exact borderline between the federal capital and Buenos Aires province are to be resolved by a special provincial government committee.

The problem arose because of the canalisation of the Riachuelo, the course of which has been changed at several places to eliminate numerous curves.

The Justo federal government has approved the building of a terminal airport for the city. This will be within the jurisdiction of the Municipality. The army and navy departments have been requested to draw up specifications, so that construction can commence as soon as legislative effect is given. The original ten million pesos (approximately $3,500,000) allotted for the airport is not considered sufficient.

Bronx Man's Attic Crawls With Silkworms He Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No doubt this will come as a surprise to you, but if you have been wanting to raise silkworms, and are looking for a place in the United States to raise them—not too far from the movies, the baseball parks and the subway—then the north Bronx is your place.

John Ousta raises them in the attic of his house out Riverside Avenue way and he should know, because last year he raised 15,000 of them—with sufficient success to develop a special all-American team at the end of the season. To tell you the truth, his all-American team produced seven ounces of all-American silkworm eggs, and when you come to think that there are 40,000 eggs in an ounce, and so, 280,000 eggs of the all-American grade in Mr. Ousta's treasury, you realize that Mr. Ousta has earned the right to be considered something of an authority on this business.

Mr. Ousta's family have been sericulturists for three centuries. A sericulturist is an individual who raises silkworms. Mr. Ousta is a native of Mesopotamia. He graduated from the University of Constantinople, and he speaks five Asiatic languages.

Becomes Licensed Wormer

When he was ready to go to work, he went to Turkey and there received one of the seven licenses granted for silkworm breeding. This speaks eloquently for the tradition in Turkey which was to safeguard the quality of Turkish silk by putting all the business of the quality of the silkworms strictly up to experts.

Well, in 1914, along came the war, and something about Mr. Ousta's nationality displeased Turkish officials quite suddenly, and they gave it as their abrupt judgment that he should leave the country.

There seemed no place for him to go, all things considered, but to the United States, which he did, intending to become a tailor, which he thought he could probably do without his nationality complicating matters.

Time changes many things, and Mr. Ousta now has a cleaning establishment, which turns out to be a very good business when you want something upon which to support a wife and two sons. But the business of dry cleaning did not take all of Mr. Ousta's time; in fact it left him considerable time in which to reflect on that other calling, sericulture.

An Old Family Custom

Well, to make a simple statement, he decided to go back to raising silkworms. He explains it to some extent on the ground of heredity. "Our family had been doing it such a long time. It was—well, in the blood."

The first question to be settled, naturally, was how silkworms would get along in the Bronx. The answer is that they get along as if the Bronx had really been designed for them in the first place. In fact, Mr. Ousta says, it is "the perfect silk breeding climate."

What was Mr. Ousta's satisfaction to discover that, whereas silkworms grew wonderfully in Mesopotamia and, yes, even in the Turkey which seems so very far away now, they grew much better in the Bronx. "A half inch longer in the Bronx than even in Mesopotamia!" cries Mr. Ousta, with wonder and joy in his expression.

You may not have noticed them, if you happened to be driving through, but there are 200 mulberry trees in Riverdale and across the line, over in Yonkers. More up through Westchester and in Tarrytown too. As most people know, silkworms have to have mulberry trees, or they just sulk in their tents, or whatever it is silkworms live in.

Anyhow, Mr. Ousta can give you a road map to every single solitary mulberry tree anywhere near the north Bronx. It's the ones on vacant lots that he likes best.

An Interesting Season

This is the exciting season in Mr. Ousta's life. The charcoal fire is going, up in his attic, and everything is going along very well. If he were the kind to let himself be bothered by those troubles, nine-tenths of which never happen anyhow, he might be thinking that $2000 is the price required to buy a machine with which to unwind the cocoons. But Mr. Ousta is not worrying. "Sufficient unto the day . . . is his idea." Anyhow, he has figured it out that he can probably borrow a winding machine from some silk factory, and fabricate any attachments it needs for his particular job.

He likes to get letters from people about silkworms, and raising them. He encourages people who think they would like to take it up, and tells them he'll give them some free eggs if they can manage about the mulberry trees. If he heard of anyone trying to manage any silkworms without having proper mulberry tree supplies for them, he'd probably call the A. S. P. C. A. down on them. But most people who bring up the subject at all, really have an interest in it. He's going to teach some pupils sericulture this year.

This is the busy season in dry cleaning too. People getting winter things cleaned, to put away in moth balls, and getting summer things cleaned to use. But Mr. Ousta knows how to portion out his time, and he thinks he'll have time to tend to his regular business, look after all the silkworms, and spin 20 little American flags out of the first crop from the All-American team.

"The first American flags ever woven out of All-American silk," he says cheerfully, and hurries up to the attic to take a look at the stove, and see if the worms are all tidy.

Brookings Grants 12 Resident Fellowships

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Brookings Institution announced yesterday the granting of 12 resident fellowships for advanced study in the social sciences during 1937-38.

Graduate students receiving fellowships and institutions in which they are enrolled included: Margaret L. Ballard, Greenfield, Mass., Radcliffe College; J. Elizabeth Hannan, Albany N. Y., Radcliffe college; Vera R. Kilduff, Providence R. I., Brown University.

Japan's Parties and Cabinet; Effects of Election for Diet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's recent election, which paved the way for a Cabinet shakeup whereby the political parties received representation again, brought few changes and fewer surprises.

The most striking shifts in the composition of the new Diet were the falling off of the Minseito, one of Japan's two old established leading parties, and the advance of the Social Mass Party, a moderate labor political grouping.

The Minseito went down from 206 seats to 179, but still remains the largest party in the Diet. Minseito's main rival, the Seiyukai, elected 175 members. The Social Mass Party doubled its strength and advanced to the position of the third largest party, with 36 deputies instead of its former 18.

There was no great change in the make-up of the smaller parties in the Diet, except that the Showakai, a group of secessionists from the Seiyukai which showed a tendency to support the present Cabinet, declined from 24 members to 18.

Disillusionment

The gains of the Social Mass Party are fully understandable in view of the present widespread labor unrest. Japan, like the rest of the world, is going through a period of higher prices which naturally provoke demands for higher wages. Also, many voters are disillusioned with the Minseito and the Seiyukai. Not only are the old parties suspect in the eyes of the independent Japanese voter because of the close identification of many of their members with big business interests, but they are almost bankrupt in new political ideas. They carried on a vigorous personal campaign against the former Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, because of his action in abruptly dissolving the Diet and calling a new election on the last day of its session. The parties finally brought about a new Cabinet under Prince Fumimaro Konoye, but they offered no positive alternative to Hayashi's policies.

The position of former Premier Hayashi in relation to the Diet was not strengthened but weakened by his resort to the polls. The major political parties in the last Diet, while not enthusiastic over Premier Hayashi, who had refused to admit representatives of the parties into his Cabinet, had not taken a stand of irreconcilable opposition. They had passed the largest budget in Japan's history, some of the inflationary fruits of which are already being reaped in price rises and labor unrest.

So even the patient and long-suffering Japanese politicians, accustomed as they are to contemptuous treatment by the military and the bureaucracy, rose up against the existing Cabinet. Both the Minseito and the Seiyukai clamored for Hayashi's political head; and with their combined strength they won out.

Cabinet Powerful

To be sure this fact is not as decisive as it would be in a country where the will of the people's representatives is supreme. Under the Japanese Constitution the Cabinet Ministers are responsible to the Emperor, not to the Diet. Confronted with a vote of nonconfidence, the Cabinet can dissolve the Diet and try its luck at the polls again. It seems doubtful, however, whether such an essentially futile procedure will comment itself to the higher civilian bureaucrats and military leaders who shape the destinies of the Japanese Empire.

What seems more probable is that the new Premier will either try to work with the new Diet or dissolve it and go to the electorate with some kind of new program and, perhaps, with the support of a new party, the formation of which has been often rumored, but has not yet materialized. While the Japanese press has a weakness for reckless guessing, the following prediction of the Osaka Mainichi, published before the Cabinet shift, is perhaps worth noting:

"So long as the Hayashi Cabinet remains in office the clearing of the political horizon cannot be expected. It will only be after some new star appears that everything will become clear in Japan's political world."

Public Apathy

Apathy was rather characteristic of the public attitude toward the last election. After all, an election which the Government cannot win is only a degree less uninteresting than the election—so beloved of modern dictatorships—in which the Government is certain to poll 99 per cent of the votes that are cast.

And it soon became evident that Hayashi could not win the last election, because no party of any size or organization was supporting him. It is possible that, when the Premier dissolved the Diet, he thought such a party might emerge and, with the active support of the army and the powerful aid of the police, sweep the boards at the election. But no one of sufficient authority seemed willing to sponsor such a party, so Hayashi resorted to the tactics of professing lack of interest in the outcome of the voting and refusing to accept the predominance of the Minseito and Seiyukai as a popular vote of nonconfidence. He held office on this stand until it became untenable, and he resigned May 31. The Konoye Cabinet was set up a few days later.

Hull Consolidates European Divisions Of State Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Reorganization of the state department was carried another step forward here today with an order from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to consolidate the eastern and western European affairs divisions into a new single European division.

The new division will be under James C. Dunn, chief of the former western European division. Robert F. Kelly, former chief of the eastern European office is restored to the foreign service with the rank of a consul-general.

The change is important in that it consolidates for the first time in recent years the responsibility for American relations with a group of countries whose problems are all closely connected. Heretofore Russia, Poland and the Baltic states came under one section while the rest of Europe was under another. Yet the problems of these countries are all closely related and cannot be considered distinct from each other.

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Sweeping Electrical Mergers Planned by British Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—British electricity users are at last promised by the Government that present muddled conditions of supply will be swept away.

A bill is to be introduced in Parliament next year to set up 30 distribution centers covering the whole country, thereby consolidating existing undertakings and improving the general supply.

At present conditions in the electrical supply industry are so chaotic that there are over 600 separate organizations supplying power at a "dozen different voltages, at prices ranging from one farthing to one shilling per kilowatt hour. In London alone there are 82 district supply companies regulated by 243 private acts of Parliament.

Government plans will bring the supply system into line with the production system. The "grid" transmission system in the hands of the Central Electricity Board has reorganized production and transmission so that over 300 unnecessary generating stations have been closed down. The country is spanned from end to end with a network of power lines totaling 4075 miles.

Power thus generated and transmitted is sold to numerous competing distributors who pass it on with no little duplication and waste to householders.

This situation the Government now plans to remedy. Schemes of compulsory amalgamation of undertakings by acquisition or transfer are to be prepared by the electricity commissioners who will be required to satisfy themselves that the result of any proposed amalgamations will be lower charges to consumers.

Arbitral Board

An arbitration tribunal is to be set up by the Lord Chancellor to determine the purchase price of an undertaking where parties are unable to agree. It is proposed that distribution companies, retained under area schemes, shall be subject during a consolidating tenure of 50 years to control by a sliding scale relating prices to profits.

Three methods of amalgamation of companies has been prepared: acquisition by one company of other undertakings in area, transfer of all undertakings in an area to newly constituted public authorities, transfer of undertakings of two or more local authorities to a newly constituted joint board. The industry will thus be partly nationalized.

As the bill is not to be introduced until next year, there is plenty of time for the industry to suggest modifications.

Criticism in Press

Although there has been immediate criticism of the plans in the press, partly over the act that the industry will be partly in private and partly in public hands, it is expected that the general trend of the scheme will remain unchanged.

Suppliers have already shown that they realize there has been too much uneconomic competition. At the beginning of the year six London supply companies announced their intended amalgamation and standardizing of charges for supply of current. As this amalgamation is expected to save £100,000 annually on the bills of 80,000 householders it is seen what the large scale mergers could effect.

Britain's famous "Grid" is a veritable gridiron of power lines reaching from great generating plants into remote hamlets.

It appears that Thomas Edison sponsored the first electricity supply station in Britain. That was in 1882. By 1909 the consumption of electricity had risen to some 1,300,000,000 units, and in that year was passed the Electric Lighting Act of 1909. This act dealt with the rights of private electric undertakings.

During the World War attempts were made toward regional organization of electric production, and in 1919 the Electricity Supply Act made special provision for voluntary coordination between power suppliers on a regional basis. This act failed of its primary purpose.

In 1925 the Government appointed a committee which submitted recommendations for building of a national system of main transmission lines. A central electricity board was also proposed, to supervise the "Grid." Standardization of the frequency of alternating current throughout the country was part of the plan.

The Grid has proved a success, and early this year production was nearing the capacity which originally seemed adequate for many more years.

Government's Plan Stirs Opposition Among British

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—A Government plan to lower electricity rates by a private power combine under governmental authority encountered wide opposition today.

Labor assailed the proposal of the new Conservative Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, as favoring "private companies as against municipal undertakings." The Financial Times attacked it editorially as "patchwork socialization without any guarantee of efficient reorganization."

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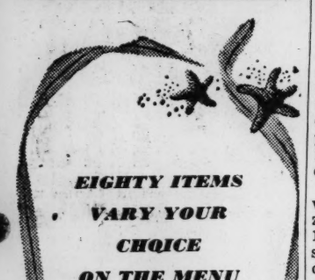

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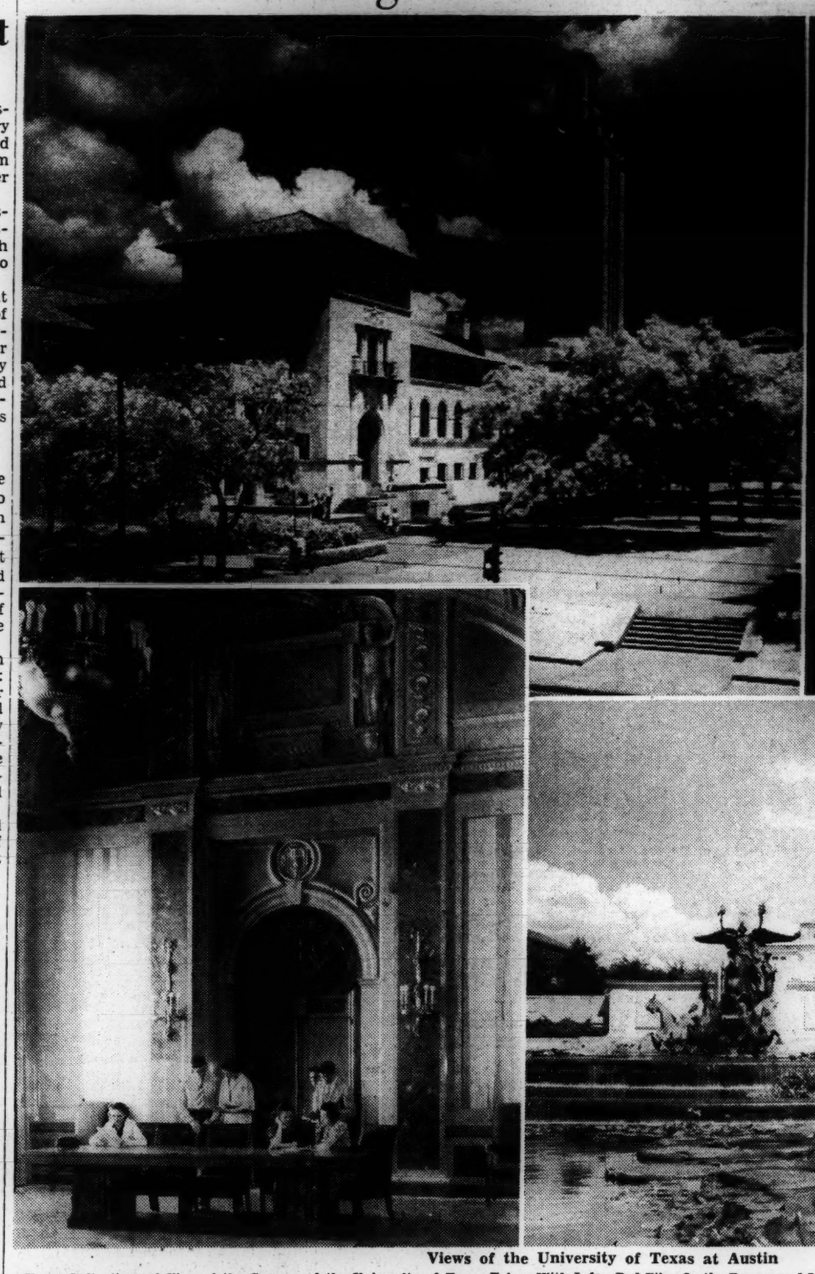

Views of the University of Texas at Austin

Upper Left—General View of the Campus of the University of Texas Taken With Infra-Red Film. In the Foreground Is the Texas Union, Student Recreation Building; in the Background Is the Tower of the New Administration-Library Building. Upper Right—This Stained Glass Window From the Old Main Building, Erected in 1883, Was Placed in the New Administration-Library Building. Lower Left—Academic Room in the New Building, In This Room the University Will Entertain Distinguished Professional and Academic Organizations. Lower Right—The Gateway to the 200-Acre Campus. In the Foreground Is the $250,000 Memorial Fountain, Gift of the Late Maj. George W. Littlefield. From It Twin Walks Lead to the Top of College Hill, Crowned by the New Administration-Library Building, Whose 308-Foot Tower Is Seen in the Background. The Fountain Sculptor Was Pompeo Coppini

Full-Time Work For Odd-Job Men Cincinnati Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8—As another step toward its goal of economic security for all, the Cincinnati Employment Center has converted an entire suburb of this city into an experimental laboratory for determining if the "odd-job" man can be made a full-time worker on a community-wide basis.

Instead of working a day and hunting another job for five days, the lot of the odd-job man is to be made a day after day proposition through a recruiting of all odd jobs in the community and organizing them into programs of full-week jobs on a permanent basis, according to Herman C. Vorneman, of the center, who has charge of the experiment.

Wyoming, the community selected for the experiment, is a village on the outskirts of Cincinnati and has about 1200 homes with a few small business establishments. If the program works here it will be spread to the entire county under the direction of a citizens committee of part-time employment which is one of four committees working here to eliminate unemployment from this county.

The village of Wyoming has cooperated by giving free space in its municipal building for headquarters and furnishing postage for direct mail contacts with all its citizens in the round-up of jobs. All householders have been asked to call on the headquarters to fill any regular part time jobs they might have to offer and to turn in the names of good workers.

The requests for part-time help will be grouped into sets of jobs that will follow day after day for five days a week, resulting in full-time jobs but each with a group of employers. The jobs do not necessarily have to be the same kind, Mr. Borneman pointed out. For example, a man may garden for one family one day, wash the car and clean windows for another family the second day, and so on throughout the week.

Women will be helped in the program too with sewing, child care and similar employment. Typeing and bookkeeping for small firms will also be grouped into five-day-a-week jobs where several need help for one or two days a week.

Attention will be directed toward helping those out of work who have passed the age which many consider the age of employability. Those who now hold odd jobs in this community will not be displaced but worked into the program where their qualifications permit.

Placements will be made on the records gathered on each applicant by the Employment Center so that its standards will not be sacrificed, although the question of the needs of the applicants will also have a great influence in placements, officials at the Center pointed out. The two goals, they state.

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University of Texas Marks Forward Step in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, June 8—Opening today of the new $3,000,000 administration-library building on the campus of the University of Texas marks the "coming of age" of a leading educational institution of the Southwest.

Nearly 6000 summer school students, arriving here for the country's third largest summer school are registering for the first time in the new building.

The imposing edifice completes the university's $10,000,000 building program, begun a decade ago with funds from its own oil-producing land. In that period, the campus has been expanded from 40 to 200 acres and has acquired 20 new buildings.

The latest of these, crowning College Hill and pointing its white shaft into the blue Texas sky, provides a keystone for the university plan. In recognition of the fact that the library is the heart of any educational institution, and symbolizes the timeless march of knowledge, the new repository for the university's great book collection has been given the most prominent spot on the whole campus.

Striking Architecture

Blending the grace of classic arches and columns with the new-world severity of planes, this building is considered peculiarly suited to its location. It has a definitely Spanish air appropriate to the Texas environment—broad-flung wings, spacious terraces, high-vaulted arcades, many balconies.

The book-stack tower is sheer modernism. Straight walls rise upward 308 feet, coming to a peak in a carillon chamber and clock room. Two elevators give access to the top floors and to the promenade deck just below the belfry.

While the 500,000 item library of the university occupies most of the vertical space in the building, room has been reserved in the broad wings for offices of the administration.

Building on Solid Basis

J. W. Calhoun, newly appointed ad interim president of the University, named by the board of regents on May 31 to take over the duties of the late Dr. H. Y. Benedict, is the first occupant of the presidential office in the right front wing of the new building.

The 10-year building program of the Texas University has not only added greatly to its classroom, dormitory and recreational facilities but has unlatched the door, university administrators believe, for comparable development of the institution's curriculum, its staff, its library and research facilities.

For while buildings catch the eye and get this southern campus publicity, authorities here are prouder of its academic ranking and are more concerned about its educational progress. They note that it is one of the three first-class institutions in the South, and that it is classed as one of the 32 institutions on the North American continent qualified by reason of their graduate courses to hold membership in the Association of American Universities.

Something more than money from spurting oil wells was required to raise the university to this position. As a matter of fact the wealth of this educational center, often called "the richest university in the world," has been greatly over-estimated, its administrators point out. While it has a $23,000,000 permanent endowment fund derived from royalties on its 2,000,000-acre land holdings, this fund is much smaller than are the endowments of Yale, Harvard, the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania and others, they note.

State Appropriations

Further, oil land money may be spent only on permanent improvements, according to a State statute. For annual appropriations this big land-owner must go to the State legislature. At present it gets only a little more than $200 per student for the long session, as compared with $400 to $1000 per students in other first class institutions, authorities here state.

Despite this handicap, the university has pushed ahead scholastically. It is authorized to offer work leading toward the doctor of philosophy degree in 17 fields of study.

Perhaps the institution's chief service, however, is in the instruction and research work dealing with Texas, its history, its social and economic problems, and its resources. A collection of Texas historical materials in the University library is unexcelled, and the Southern history collection that has been gathered offers what is believed to be the best possible opportunity for studying that subject. Here, too, is concentrated an extensive collection of Latin-American library materials, affording wide facilities to students of this field.

'Country Store' Museum Reputed Worth $75,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—On a second floor, over a country store, in the hill country of McDowell County, North Carolina, is a "museum" reputed to be worth $75,000. One of the finest of its kind in the United States, it is the property of E. F. Kirksey. He does not call it a "museum," but simply a "collection of Indian relics," which he has been accumulating for more than 40 years—since he was a boy.

The majority of the relics came from within a radius of 15 miles of Mr. Kirksey's home, the choicest of them uncovered by the Linville and Catawba rivers, during the 1916 flood.

His most valuable article, Mr. Kirksey says, is a ruby spear head, which he purchased from the Cherokee Indians. He believes it to be the largest ruby in the world. It measures 5½ inches in length and 2½ inches wide. Another relic is a jeweled serpent-head ring. This is thought to be of Spanish origin.

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Air Line to Start Regular Bermuda Service June 16

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Passenger air service between New York and Bermuda will start June 16, it was announced today as the Pan American Airways 21-ton Bermuda Clipper took off for its final survey flight to the islands.

With a party of 24 observers on board, the big ship, in command of Harold Gray, left at 9:16 a. m. from Manhasset Bay, Port Washington, Long Island, for the 783-mile flight. A light rain fell as the ship lifted and headed south.

The Cavalier of the British Imperial Airways was scheduled to leave Bermuda for New York about the same time.

Both ships will make "inaugural" flights Saturday, carrying officials of the company. The flying time between the two points is to be five and a half hours.

Pan American and British Imperial are to operate separate services but their schedules will dovetail. The Cavalier, opening the passenger service, will leave Bermuda next Wednesday morning at 9:15 a. m. (E. S. T.) The Bermuda Clipper will make her first passenger flight on June 18.

The schedule thereafter will be as follows: The Bermuda Clipper will leave Port Washington every Thursday at 9 a. m., (Eastern Standard Time), and Bermuda every Sunday at 9:15 a. m. The Cavalier, operating on the same hours, will leave Port Washington on Saturdays and Bermuda on Wednesdays.

The Bermudas are the first stop on the projected trans-Atlantic service over the so-called southern route.

'Saving, Spending, Giving' Held Key to Money Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8—Training children to handle money wisely was the theme of a talk by Miss Florence Barnard, of Brookline, Mass., expert on money management, before an audience of parents and educators here recently.

Miss Barnard, educational director of the American Association of Economic Education, is on a tour in the interests of her plan—which has been used in the schools of Brookline for more than eight years—of teaching money management to children, rather than waiting until college days when habits are already formed.

It is important to educate the individual in the fundamentals of economics early in life, Miss Barnard declared.

"The American Economic Association believes that responsibility for social security and prosperity should be placed with the individual instead of being left to the Government," she continued. "The individual has to do the thinking. The family is a group of individuals and the nation is the individual multiplied. Every self-respecting individual who is financially independent is an asset in his country. Every individual who is financially dependent is a liability. But such liabilities can be turned into assets by education."

Miss Barnard's answer to many individual and world problems is given in three words: "Save—Give—Have." Her plan, as she outlines it, is based on these three words, that is, the intelligent apportionment of money between saving, giving and spending.

She does not set any definite rules for the division of income into these three categories, but she believes that such percentages should be worked out by the individual through records kept of his own expenses. However, she does set a goal for the individual to work toward of 70 per cent spending, 20 per cent saving, and 10 per cent giving.

The individual receiving a low income spends at least 99 per cent for necessities, but as the income increases the change toward the goal set can gradually be made, she explains.

In order to reach the goal Miss Barnard advises that a complete daily report should be made and items grouped under the proper heads of "spending, saving, giving." Then study "buymanship," she says, each month set a new goal. The secret of good management, she contended is in nothing more nor less than constant practice.

"Any child can understand that when he spends everything for needs he has nothing for wishes," she declared. "The plan can be applied equally well for any income. Once a child learns the essentials of how to divide five cents he has learned how to spend a salary of $5000 or $50,000. The principles are exactly the same."

Miss Barnard's plan is now being introduced in schools throughout the country and already inqueries from 12 foreign countries have been made to the headquarters in Boston of the American Association for Economic Education.

$35,000 School Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Realizing the importance of aiding technical education, the Provincial Government has decided to increase its contribution to the technical schools of the Province by about $35,000 or almost double its previous grant.

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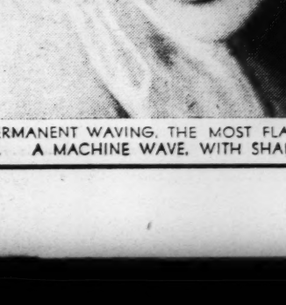

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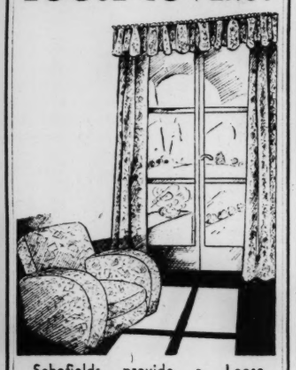
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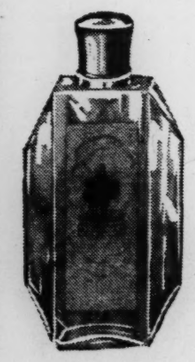
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Child Labor Ban in Bill On Pay and Hours Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

torney General, in initial testimony for the bill. He urged the Supreme Court to reverse itself, giving front-door entrance to the reform but failing that, recommended inclusion of the Kentucky whip argument in order to provide round-about back-door admission, if necessary.

Mr. Dinwiddie laid special stress on current competition directed against New England states from goods made by child labor or poorly paid men and women, under low standards.

"The attack upon child labor," he said, "should not be delayed in order to gear it with the investigations and orders and follow-up procedures necessary to effectuate the establishment of fair minimum conditions as to wages and hours. . . . We believe that this application of the prison-made goods theory to child goods willl not work satisfactorily."

Federal legislation without a constitutional amendment, he added, could "control only a fraction of the child labor that exists today."

Other speakers included Fred M. Wiley, of the Wisconsin Trade Practice Commission, urging the need of federal control; and Howard A. Dawson, representing the National Education Association, also addressing himself to the child labor feature of the bill; and William H. Collins, representing the Waltham Watch Company, advocating adequate tariff protection if wages were increased and hours lowered.

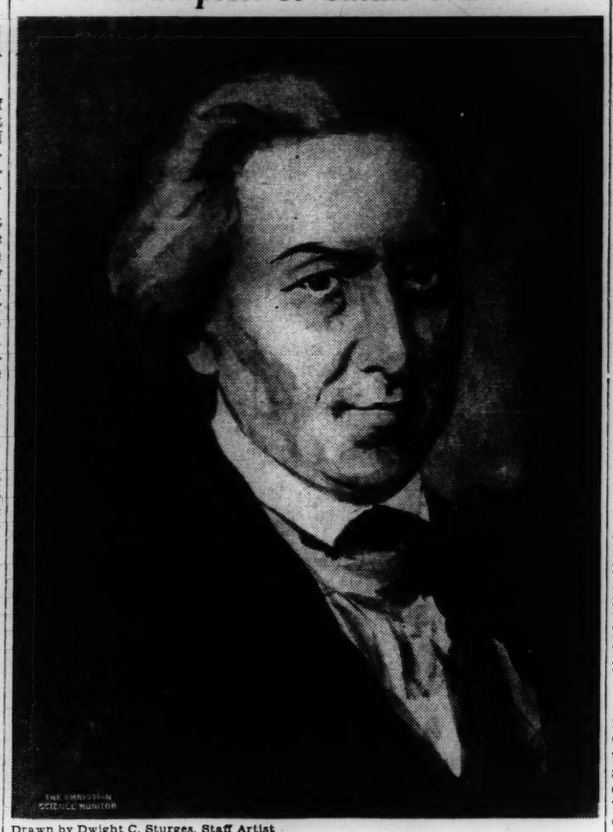
Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho has proposed an amendment to the Black-Connery wage-hour bill designed to prohibit interstate transportation of goods made by manufacturers guilty of monopolistic practices.

Mr. Borah would move against such manufacturers through the avenue set out by the Supreme Court in its now famous Kentucky whip case, by which states are allowed to ban entrance into their borders of prison made goods. Accepting the thesis of Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, that states may now regulate or prohibit shipment of goods in interstate commerce which for "any reason offends against sound national policy" Mr. Borah continued in part:

"We can protect business against oppressive methods, we can protect small business against monopolistic methods as we can protect labor from oppressive methods, and when we deal with one we are in fact dealing with both, for what is the use of saying to labor this year that their minimum wage shall be so and so, while over labor is the power to fix prices which will undoubtedly make the minimum wage next year just as oppressive as it was the year before?

"In my opinion, we can, in the bill which is now pending, by a comparatively brief amendment, exclude from the channels of interstate trade the product of monopolistic manufacture."

Champion of Small States



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

John Dickinson

An Attorney and Member of the Constitutional Convention, Representing Delaware. He Had Been a Conservative Leader Against the Popular Policies of Benjamin Franklin Under the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania. He Wrote "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer" Criticizing British Administration of the Colonies and Also Wrote the Stamp Act Congress' Declaration of Rights and a Petition to the King, but Clung to a Hope of Conciliation to the End. He Was Author of the First Draft of the Articles of Confederation. Dickinson Was President of the Executive Council of Delaware in 1781 and Held the Same Office in Pennsylvania, 1782-85

'Frozen' Economic Society Seen in Pay and Hour Fixing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A frozen economic society with strict regulation of both wages and hours for labor and regulation of prices for the public faces America as a result of recent legislation, two members of the faculty of the school of business of the University of Chicago, told an alumni audience here.

The Wagner Labor Act represents a big step toward this frozen economic structure, Dean William H. Spencer stated. Legislation such as the Wagner Act, Guffey-Vinson Coal Act, and new proposals for a form of NRA represent a major movement on the part of the Administration backed by labor to put business under strict control as to wages and hours, he stated, and pointed out this means regulation of prices as well.

In discussing regulation of prices as a result of recent legislation, James L. Palmer, professor of marketing, referred to a co-operative movement current among business groups to establish prices. This is a move, he stated, which freezes distribution methods and is a dictation by one business group to another with the view of protecting vested interests.

"Freezing" Move

Recent legislation in the field of marketing, much of it at the insistence of business groups, has been toward freezing of the distribution system, he stated, and raises the question of whether the country wants competition or regulated economy.

Consumer co-operatives to lessen the spread between production cost and consumer price are possible developments, he believes. "With the depression came price slashing and cut-throat competition," he said. "Those conditions helped produce NRA, which had as one of its main purposes stabilization of price structures and elimination of price cutting in various forms.

In discussing the part of labor in the trend toward a frozen society, Dean Spencer stated he did not believe the Wagner Act created all of the industrial strife now rampant, referring to it partly as the product of a recovery period in which wages lag behind production and prices.

"Nor will the Wagner law solve all the present industrial strife," he stated, "for the labor board can not begin to attack all labor problems needing attention. To superficial observers, the act is one-sided in that it does not give the employer a right to demand an election. While two factions among labor are fighting for control, a business can be ruined, yet the employer can not force an election, according to the way the labor board interprets the law.

Valid Objection

"One valid objection to the act is that it does not protect the employee against efforts of organizers of unions which the worker may not want to join."

Dean Spencer stated the act can not be judged solely on the fact it is one-sided in favor of employees, pointing out that "the employer had his inning for a long time with the courts, injunctions, and armed guards. No real adjustment has been attempted as yet, for since its passage, employers have regarded the act as unconstitutional. No legislation in our history has ever been so consistently defied as this law has been during the past two years."

He stated he believed employers will have to accept the spirit of the act for their own best interests, continuing, "If employers will proceed on the basis of fair acceptance of the provisions, a more reasonable and conciliatory course can be expected of labor leaders."

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New 'Brain Trust' Emerges

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas Gardiner Corcoran are bachelors. Mr. Jackson is married and has two children. Their average age is 41. They are widely different types. More in the public eye than the other two is Mr. Jackson, who has publicly announced that he does not want an appointment to the Supreme Court, and whose friends believe he means it. They think he has political, not judicial, ambitions, possibly for the New York Governorship, possibly some day (who knows?) for the Presidency.

There is a ringing directness in Mr. Jackson's public statements in behalf of New Deal constitutional objectives that make them fairly leap out of the common ruck of Washington "hand-outs." He was the first witness called in behalf of the new wage-hour bill before the joint committee. He made the principal defense of the President's Supreme Court reorganization proposal also before the Senate judiciary committee. His home is Jamestown, N. Y. He occupied half a dozen prominent positions in Jamestown affairs—counsel for the bank also for the street railway, and president of the Western New York Federal Bar Association—before he came to Washington for the New Deal in 1934. He was general council of the Federal Revenue Bureau, tried the Andrew Mellon tax evasion case, took his present post in 1936.

Mr. Jackson is blue-eyed. He is hard-hitting, with a mind always in sharp focus. He has argued some big cases and won increasing numbers of them in the new liberal atmosphere that seems to pervade the Supreme Court. He is a lawyer, yet one who always seems to have a secret contempt for the red-tape of the law. He has brilliance, friends assert, but it is hard, practical, common sense brilliance, that may make him a vigorous political personality.

Cohen and Corcoran

Messrs. Cohen and Corcoran are of a different type. There is some mystery about them; they do not often appear on the public stage; they have that "passion for anonymity" which the President recommends. They are alike in both being Harvard men, both proteges of Prof. Felix Frankfurter, both showing early legal talent sufficient to bring them the coveted honor of being secretaries to well known judges, Mr. Cohen to Circuit Judge Julian Mack of New York, Mr. Corcoran to Oliver Wendell Holmes (to whom Mr. Corcoran would read for two or three hours every evening in the last years of the veteran jurist's life.)

But there the similarity ends. Mr. Cohen, 42, is the contemplative philosopher; Mr. Corcoran the active, fast-thinking, brilliant Irishman, who likes to play Chopin, and made one of the most effective witnesses ever summoned before a congressional committee.

Mr. Cohen and Mr. Corcoran make a strikingly contrasting team, their abilities complementing each other. Mr. Cohen is legal aide to the Public Works Administration, besides being general counsel to the National Power Policy Committee.

But those jobs are only part of the story. He is a legislative drafter for New Deal bills that have to run the rapids of the Supreme Court. In recent months a quiet canal around these former rapids seems to have been dredged; at least, the laws are being upheld. Cohen helped write the SEC Act, the Exchange Commission Act, the Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Corcoran, only 37, is on the legal staff of the RFC.

Mr. Cohen comes from Muncie, Ind., and has homes in Washington and an apartment in New York. Mr. Corcoran comes from Rhode Island, and he was a Democrat in the days of the Hoover Administration, when Gov. Eugene Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board brought him to Washington as special assistant to the Attorney General, in 1932.

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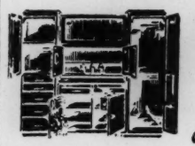
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1787—The Constitution—1937

(Continued from Page 1)

A Pennsylvania Farmer," and only two years ago held the highest office Pennsylvania could offer—that of President of the State—yet his championing of the Delaware small-state cause threw him into collision with the Pennsylvania delegation which is the most active in the large-state party.

There was, for instance, a passage that occurred when he urged that the states, like planets in the solar system, ought to be left to move freely in their proper orbits, and charged Mr. Wilson, a Pennsylvania spokesman, with wishing to extinguish these planets. Mr. Wilson replied vigorously that he was not for extinguishing these planets but neither did he believe that they would "warm or enlighten the sun." He did not see the danger of the states being devoured by the National Government but wished to keep them from devouring it.

Commercial Viewpoint

The small-state speakers were assisted, however, by Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, a large state. Himself a merchant, Mr. Gerry contended that "The commercial and monied interest will be more secure in the hands of the state legislatures than of the people at large."

Direct election of both branches of the National Legislature would leave no security to business men and holders of the public debt, he said, "the people being chiefly composed of the landed interest."

Mr. Dickinson moved to provide for election of the Senate by state legislatures, this to fill a gap left in the plan a week ago when the convention voted against election of the second branch by the first branch out of nominations by the state legislatures.

Mr. Sherman seconded the motion, declaring that the states would thus become more interested in supporting the National Government.

Difference Over Number

Mr. Pinckney interposed that if the small states are allowed even only one Senator each the number will be too great, for there will be 80 at least.

"I hope there will be 80 and twice 80 of them," responded Mr. Dickinson. "The greatness of the number is no objection. I should like the Senate to consist of the most distinguished characters, distinguished for their rank in life and their weight of property, and bearing as strong a likeness to the British House of Lords as possible."

Opposition to the motion and a defense of popular election came from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Madison, representatives of the two largest states, Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. Mr. Madison differed from Mr. Dickinson's supposition that enlarged numbers would give additional weight to the Senate. On the contrary he believed their weight would be an inverse ratio to their number, and he cited the example of the Roman tribunes who fell into factions and lost power as their number was augmented.

Mr. Wilson proposed that the nation be divided into districts for the election of Senators, but Mr. Gerry objected that a small state, being thrown into the same district with a large one, would have no chance of winning an appointment for one of its citizens and that discord would arise between parts of a district.

Three Classes Suggested

Mr. Pinckney recommended classifying the states into three groups according to size and giving the first class three members each, the second class two and the third class one.

Mr. Read, a Delaware colleague of Mr. Dickinson, announced boldly that he was for "a Senate appointed by the Executive Magistrate out of a proper number of persons nominated by the individual legislatures."

Both these proposals were disregarded, however, and a motion by Mr. Wilson for direct election received only the vote of Pennsylvania. The Dickinson motion for election of the Senate by state legislatures was then passed unanimously.

Even a deputy from the large state of Virginia, Col. George Mason, came to the defense of the prerogatives of the states, saying that their legislatures ought to have some means of protecting themselves against the encroachments of the National Government. "We have seen," he said, "only the evils arising on the side of the state governments. Those on the other side remain to be displayed."

Republic Steel Defies Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Office Department to permit the use of the mails as a means of getting food to picketed plants.

On the last point Jesse M. Donaldson, Deputy First Assistant Postmaster General, announced an investigation in strike towns disproved the Republic's contention labor leaders were being permitted to censor the United States mails, and added what he apparently hopes will be the last word on the subject: "The Post Office Department is not a strike breaking agency."

However, the Republic Company filed a formal protest with the Postmaster General today and warned it would institute legal proceedings unless the Post Office Department ceased refusing to accept parcels containing food for delivery to their plants in the strike towns.

The Republic strikes, as distinct from other recent strikes, are recognized here as a crucial test in the development of a new brand of labor relations in which the Roosevelt Administration is deeply interested. At issue is the question whether collective bargaining as provided by the National Labor Relations Act requires an employer to sign a contract with employees or merely requires him to negotiate.

Officials of Republic maintain there is no statutory requirement to sign a contract and have made it clear they have no intention of so doing. They are known to feel the law requires only that they negotiate, and at that point they apparently intend to stop. Should such a position be maintained, it is obvious a major barrier would have been thrown across the path of John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. and a serious setback administered to his campaign to organize the great mass of American Labor.

Test Case Dropped

This question of the extent of responsibility under collective bargaining never has been definitely settled. The old labor board which functioned under NRA attempted to establish the interpretation that it required bargaining up to and including the final step of signing an agreement. It made a decision involving this contention in the case of the Houde Engineering Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., and the decision was taken into the courts. But before it came up for trial NRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and the case was dropped.

The new labor board has not attempted to establish such an interpretation of the act. Appearances would indicate it perhaps prefers to let the question be decided on the strike front before they attempt to take it into court.

There is no doubt, however, that an important group of employers who have decided to make another stand against the C. I. O. and the spread of unionism have based their strategy on the contention the law does not require them to sign agreements, have taken up their position on this line, and are fighting a test case in the Republic strikes, the outcome of which will be a weathervane for the future.

Should the C. I. O. forces succeed to forcing Republic to sign an agreement, the Administration and the labor board will not have to take any steps to implement the Wagner Act. But if employers succeed in the first instance, there is good reason for believing the labor board will go into the courts in an effort to make collective bargaining mean something more than mere negotiating.

Wage Law Urged By Miss Perkins

OXFORD, Ohio, June 8 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said today that the purchasing power of low-income groups must be increased "if we are to maintain and develop further our system of mass production."

She spoke at the commencement exercises at Western College, which conferred upon her an honorary doctor of laws degree.

Miss Perkins said there has been "substantial recovery from the depression," but there is still much unemployment and "hour and wage legislation such as is embodied in the Black-Connery bill is needed to absorb many of the unemployed."

Two Liners Are Tied Up By Strike of 220 Seamen

MIAMI, Fla., June 8 (AP)—Two Peninsular & Occidental liners were tied up at Florida ports yesterday by a sit-down strike of 220 seamen as a Federal Department of Labor conciliator arrived here to attempt a settlement.

The striking seamen asked for recognition of the National Maritime Union, while company officials said it had an agreement until Dec. 21 with the International Seamen's Union and could not legally recognize any other union.

Culver City Gives In

CULVER CITY, Calif., June 8 (AP)—Business bigwigs of Culver City—"where Hollywood movies are made"—compromised a name-changing row today, agreeing their community logically should be known as "Hollywood City." Alarmed at the cry of plagiarism, the Culver City Chamber of Commerce decided not to seek the title of "Hollywood, Calif."

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Guild Votes to Quit A. F. of L. for C. I. O.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild, now a member of the American Federation of Labor, voted today at its fourth annual convention, 118½ to 18½, to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

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Lansing Has Second 'Holiday'

LANSING, Mich., June 8 (AP)—Another one-day "labor holiday" in Michigan's capital halted building operations today.

The new "holiday" called by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to signal start of an organizing campaign, pulled bricklayers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and electricians away from buildings under construction.

Yesterday, the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, called members from work in a city-wide demonstration that neared the proportions of a general strike in protest against arrest of eight pickets.

Spokesmen for building tradesmen declared today's holiday had tied up "every city and state project as well as private building in the city."

Prosecutor Thomas J. Bailey, who prepared misdemeanor charges against five of eight pickets whose arrest precipitated yesterday's holiday, said he was prepared to press the charges in court tomorrow.

"Their cases will be handled the same as any others on the docket," he said.

Judge Leland W. Carr of Ingham Circuit Court has not announced what action will be taken against three pickets accused of contempt of court for picketing in violation of anti-picketing injunction he granted the strike-bound Capital City Wrecking Company last week.

Steel Strike Forces Big B. & O. Layoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8—Unable to obtain a satisfactory supply of raw materials, owing to the widespread steel strikes, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been forced to curtail operations at its Mount Clare shops here and place 1500 men on furlough.

Similar action last week by the Chevrolet Motor Company affected 2100 men at its Baltimore assembly plant, but a sufficient supply of material to keep the plant in operation arrived in time to limit the shutdown to two days.

Through its vice-president, C. W. Galloway, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad issued an appeal to Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, to "take such action as will restore our property to our peaceful possession and enable us to fulfill our obligations as a common carrier."

Mr. Galloway charged that "to all intent and purpose, a state of riot exists," indirectly interfering with the right of thousands of the railroad's employees to work and earn a living.

"The effect of this interference, coming at a time when we are actively engaged in increasing employment, is far-reaching," he declared.

The continuance and extension of "this unlawful interference to our operations," Mr. Galloway added, would make it necessary for the company to furlough several thousand additional men within a few days.

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W. C. T. U. Told Drink Solution Is Found in Joy of Abstinence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The liquor question will be solved only as individuals realize there is more joy in living without alcohol than with it, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), of Maine, told the triennial convention of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union last night.

Mr. Brewster made the major address on an international night program, presided over by Mrs. Storey Barker, president of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union.

Eradication, not restriction, was held to be the only solution of the world-wide liquor problem in a resolution adopted by the convention at its closing business session. "The repeal of prohibition in the United States and Finland has not solved the liquor problem in those countries, nor has so-called government control," the resolution said.

In other resolutions, the world's W. C. T. U. reaffirmed its belief in total abstinence as a "safe rule of life," agreed to redouble its efforts to get systematic temperance instructions in schools and colleges, stressed dangers of habit-forming drugs, urged women to use the ballot all over the world to protect society from drink, impurity, gambling and other evils, called upon governments to prohibit the consumption of alcoholic liquors by operators of vehicles, aircraft, railroads and watercraft.

League Survey Asked

The League of Nations was asked to investigate the effect of alcohol on the nutritive value of foods and the "close relation of the use of beverage alcohol and the iniquitous traffic in women and children. Protection of native races against temptation of intoxicating liquor was advocated.

Officers of the world temperance organization named to serve for the next three years are: Dr. Ella A. Boole, United States, president; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, United States, first vice-president; Mrs. Evelyn strang, Australia, second vice-president; Frau Milda Kemples, Latvia, third vice-president; Miss Agnes E. Slack, England, and Mrs. W. T. G. Brown, Canada, honorary secretaries; and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, United States, honorary treasurer.

The convention, attended by nearly 3000 women from all parts of the world, will come to an end tonight with a pageant entitled "Souls Courageous." Approximately 500 children and adults will take part.

While insisting the "problem of control of the liquor traffic was not ended by repeal," Mr. Brewster called upon "all thoughtful Americans" to support the present experiment. "Many patriotic citizens," he declared, "sincerely believed there was a better way to control the liquor traffic than by prohibition. They are now having their day in court and are entitled to loyal cooperation."

Taxes Below Estimate

At the same time, the Maine Congressman pointed out that liquor taxes last year contributed only $500,000,000 toward budget-balancing instead of the $1,000,000,000 promised; that liquor revenues in the last three years have paid less than one-fifth of the federal expenditures necessary for relief; that commitments to federal prisons last year reached an all-time high; that the best estimates of authorities indicate that from one-quarter to one-half of the liquor consumed is still manufactured and sold outside the law.

Despite Germany's world reputation for beer drinking there are today about 200,000 teetotalers in the country, Frau Anna Klara Fischer of Bremen, president of the Deutscher Frauenbund Für Alkoholfreie Kultur, reported. While the liquor traffic is firmly entrenched in Germany because of high taxes, German white ribboners have been able to address women's organizations, labor camps and Hitler youth groups, Frau Fischer said. She reported an increased consumption of unfermented fruit juice.

Movement in Switzerland

At least 65,000 total abstainers in Switzerland and a reduction in consumption of liquor since 1930 were reported by Mrs. Otto Petermann, convention delegate from that country. Promotion of the use of dried fruit, especially pears, is a part of the temperance work in Switzerland, she said.

Miss Mirjam Makinen of Finland announced the new President of Finland, Kyosti Kallio, and his wife, are total abstainers.

The Bulgarian Government was said by Mrs. Pauline Dimkova Nikoff of Sofia to be "extremely friendly" to promotion of temperance activities. Striking evidence of the prominence of temperance endeavor in Bulgaria, she said, is the annual observance of Jan. 16, the day on which national prohibition became effective in the United States, as a day for effort in behalf of temperance throughout Bulgaria.

McGuffey 'Reader' Placed on Display In New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—What the school child of 100 years ago studied is being shown at John Wanamaker's here in an exhibit of McGuffey "Readers" and other items gathered from the McGuffey Memorial Museum of Oxford, Ohio, and the Museum of the City of New York.

Simultaneously, there is a movement in educational circles throughout the United States to revive the use of McGuffey "Readers," praised by some school authorities for their emphasis on "the simple, kindly, moral virtues." Several cases containing copies of the "Eclectic Third Reader" and McGuffey "Readers" for the fourth and fifth grades are shown in the exhibit, which will continue through June 12.

Dr. Harvey C. Minnich, dean emeritus of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, praised the influence which he said the McGuffey "Readers" still exert in instilling the "old-fashioned" qualities of honesty, thrift and kindness, in a talk delivered at the opening of the exhibit. Nearly 135,000,000 copies of the "Reader" have been printed, he said.

Friendship Between War Foes Disclosed in Austrian Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A remarkable case of friendship between enemies has just been brought to light here in one of the local city courts.

A 50-year-old Russian refugee named Sergey Vasilieff, who has been under arrest several weeks, was brought to trial for entering Austria without proper documents. He admitted the offense, but explained that he was not an ordinary lawbreaker.

"During the World War," he said, "I was commander of the third regiment of Don Cossacks. Here I am penniless and can find no work. I tried to go to Yugoslavia to see my sister, who is well situated, but had no passport, so was caught and turned back here."

He had barely finished this explanation before a man of the same age, who was accidentally waiting in court for a subsequent calumny case, sprang up and said, "Excuse me, your honor, but I think I know this man. I was an active officer on the eastern front and taken prisoner by the third Don Cossack regiment. I was treated exceedingly well, especially by the regimental commander. I am glad I now have a chance to show my gratitude."

He then continued, "Poor Vasilieff hasn't even soles on his shoes. How he has gone down! I shall do everything to help him get to his sister's. Be assured, your honor, that when he is released from prison he can count on me."

The two men then exchanged a military salute and shook hands. The judge made his sentence as light as the law allows, and one of the many scores of thousands of Russian refugees who, during the last 20 years, have been struggling against almost overwhelming odds in all the countries of the world, will now find some relief.

Union Elects Officials

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union made known June 5 that Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former president of Mount Holyoke College, have been elected vice-chairmen of the union by the national committee.

Rabbit Knocks Dog Away From Cat Pal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Red Deer, Alta.

The term "timid as a rabbit" is now due for revision following the heroic rescue of a tabby cat by a buck rabbit in this town recently. The big buck rabbit was a pet in a Red Deer store and "chummed up" with a cat which also dwelt on the store premises. The rabbit regarded himself quite in the light of guardian where the cat's interests were concerned. So when a wire-haired fox terrier on trouble bent decided to attack the pussy cat, the rabbit at once sprang at the dog and with its powerful hind paws, he caught the astonished terrier square in the face.

The dog lost no time in seeking the "wide open spaces," with the big buck rabbit in hot pursuit. After an hour had elapsed, the rabbit returned, triumphant, to the store where he and the tabby cat made their abode but, it is reported, the wire-haired fox terrier has not yet returned to Red Deer.

Oscillion Turns Up as 'Pinch Hitter' When Bass Clarinet Fails to Report

SWARTHMORE, Penna., June 8 (AP)—They were short of musicians in the Swarthmore Symphony Orchestra, so natural science came to the rescue.

Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, is also conductor of the orchestra; and when it played its first concert recently he figuratively brought part of his laboratory to the podium with him.

The program was featured by the playing of Cesar Franck's D Minor Symphony which calls for a bass clarinet; and the orchestra had no bass clarinet. That was where natural science came in. It provided the "oscillion," which imitates the clarinet.

The oscillion was developed by one of Dr. Swann's associates at the Bartol Research Foundation, Dr. W. E. Danforth, who is also a member of the Swarthmore Orchestra. The device, small enough to hold in the lap, depends fundamentally upon a gas-discharge oscillator, from which it takes its name.

The oscillion consists of a small box with an electrical circuit inside, with metal strips on top of the box serving as controls.

"When a finger is placed on a strip," Dr. Danforth explained, "an electrical condenser starts charging up with electricity like a water tank being filled through a pipe. After a certain amount of electricity has been stored, the condenser discharges through a gas-discharge tube, a small bulb containing a rare gas.

"This is as if the bottom of the water tank had been opened, allowing all the water to escape suddenly.

"Then the condenser begins charging up again, and the process repeats itself at regular intervals, producing a rapid succession of electrical pulses which are sent through a radio tube amplifier to a loud speaker.

"The rapidity of the pulses, and therefore the pitch of the note, depends on the value of the electrical resistance through which the condenser charges, just as the speed with which the tank could be filled and emptied would depend upon the size of the water pipe."

This resistance is changed by the position by which the player fingers the strips on top of the box.

Trans-Atlantic Air Plans Pushed in Four Countries

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

State of trans-Atlantic aviation as reported by Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, recently at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, D. C.:

"In Europe, Imperial Airways, Air France and the Lufthansa have been preparing for trans-Atlantic service. Imperial Airways has on order for early delivery a number of long-range four-engined flying boats and land aircraft, capable of operating over the several trans-Atlantic routes between the Old World and the new. The French will also very shortly receive delivery on a number of huge flying boats. Lufthansa has constructed in Germany a number of floating mother ships which they propose to station at the Azores and in the United States. From these vessels, four-engined seaplanes carrying only freight and mail would be catapulted for long-range flying between Germany and the United States.

"Pan American has under construction and now three-quarters completed, a fleet of six super-clippers, approximately twice the size of the clippers that pioneered in the Pacific. Those new ships, weighing 82,000 pounds each, will be powered with four 1500-horsepower engines. They will provide daytime accommodations for some 70 people. At night, 47 individual berths will be available. In addition to these super-clippers, a type of 32-passenger land transport having supercharged cabins for passengers and crew and specially equipped to fly in the sub-stratosphere, is also under construction for Pan American."

Most unusual statement made by Mr. Trippe:

"Statesmen in the past have repeatedly asserted that even our Civil War could have been avoided had there been adequate and fast transportation facilities, so that the peoples of our North and South might have intermingled, and better appreciated each other's point of view and individual problems, as they do today. In the brief period of a few hours, you may now go from 'Yankee' New England to far-off Atlanta or New Orleans, in the land of Dixie. The ties of personal friendship and commerce are no longer [illegible]. They are, in fact, nation-wide personal bonds—the result of speedy transportation and communication throughout the nation—are far stronger than man-made written documents or treaties, and it is these bonds of reciprocal trade and personal friendship that today cement our country together, and assure us that there can and will never be another civil war.

* * *

France-to-Syria Race

The Aero Club of France is now considering a race between Istres, France, and Damascus, Syria, in lieu of the canceled Lindbergh anniversary race between New York and Paris. The new course is approximately the same as the New York-Paris route in mileage and checking points are considered necessary since the route is practically a straight line.

* * *

Air Scouts for Boys

Air scouts have now made their appearance alongside the typical "land" and "sea" Boy Scout units. Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., coast-to-coast operators, are aiding this new adjunct to the Boy Scout movement. First meeting was held last week in TWA's big hanger at Kansas City, Mo.

The "air scouts" are sponsored by the TWA and meet each week at the TWA hangar. They are known as TWA Explorer Troop No. 12, a unit organized for the benefit of older scouts who want to study some particular business or profession. The boys will learn all ground school phases of aviation. Their new "scoutmaster" is Capt. John D. Graves, pilot and flight dispatcher for TWA.

The new air scout troop consists of 18 boys, all life scouts, between the ages of 16 and 21 years. As a special insignia the troops will wear neckerchiefs of pure white parachute silk bearing in red embroidery the TWA seal. Course instruction will include the theory of flight, airplane construction, aircraft engines, machine shop work, radio operation, meteorology, business management of air transportation and airport problems.

While members, the new air scouts will not be allowed to engage in piloting activities. If after having taken the course, boys wish to fly, they will be allowed to resign to do this. Glider instruction also is ruled out, and all passenger flying must be confined to regular air lines or with commercial pilots with a transport licenses.

* * *

Ottawa-Washington Mail

The bill to establish direct air service between Washington and Ottawa by way of Buffalo, which has recently passed the House and is now before the Senate for action will, if only one thing, accomplish the speeding up of diplomatic pouches between our capital and that of our great northern neighbor. In passing, it seems not so long ago that Capt. Frank Hawks performed a great feat by flying from Ottawa to Washington to Mexico City in one day.

Saskatchewan Auto Sales Increase 100 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Sale of new cars in Saskatchewan during April of 1937 showed an increase of 100 per cent over the same month in 1936.

The 1936 month's total was 594 cars valued at $579,796, while this year the number of new cars sold totaled 1195 with a value of $1,173,190. The total for the first four months of the year showed an increase of 106 per cent.

Banker Offers $100,000 Loan to Jamestown, N. Y.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—David S. Wright, whose loans to his home town have totaled more than $200,000, offered today to lend $100,000 to near-by Jamestown.

Mr. Wright, a banker, has helped Dunkirk pay salaries, current expenses and street repair costs by advancing funds when the city treasury was short of cash. He says he has "never lost a cent" on his loans.

What's this picture doing in a gasoline ad?

SHOPPERS searching for bigger values! Buyers looking for a greater dollar's worth! What's this got to do with gasoline buying?

It's got a lot to do with it! Plenty to do with it!

Why? Because these shoppers are looking for greater values! And you ought to apply the same thinking to gasoline. You buy gasoline more frequently than other purchases. It is an important item in your family's budget. You owe it to yourself to go where values are!

American Gas has always been the best regular gasoline buy. But now we have created an even bigger buy! A new gas of greater value!

Science has recently found a way to give you a new value in regular gasoline. Value not possible before—because the facilities did not exist to make it. New processes were perfected . . . patented. New additions made to what was already the world's greatest refining unit. We doubled our capacity . . . improved the gas. We are now able to build-in—refine-in—extra values that mean a lot to you and your car.

The new gas is ready—NOW! And because of its extra built-in values we call it New Value American Gas. It means New Value for you—greater value for your gasoline dollar . . . greater value from the money already invested in your automobile. It is known as a "sweet" gas—meaning it's pure, free from undesirable odors—and no added chemicals. You'll say it gives "sweet" performance, too, in *your* car.

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Russia's Children Looked Upon as Embryo Communists

Regimentation not so much in evidence as might be be expected; Youth organizations much like those in the United States hold sway; Youngsters seem much the same as those of other nationalities.

In Russia
Second of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Bolshevik theorists like to describe Soviet children as "embryo Communists," who have been transformed by Bolshevism and are not like children in other countries. Visitors who have studied these theories sometimes are astonished to discover that Soviet children behave like those in their own "capitalist" countries.

For three years, the writer's Moscow office window has overlooked a courtyard which serves from early morning until late evening as a playground for children in the adjoining apartment house. Often, looking out of his window, the writer has been reminded of his own childhood in the United States. These children behave like American children. They play the same games, they have the same little jokes, they quarrel and make up in the old familiar manner. Boys and girls play together with commendable lack of self-consciousness. These children give no impression of being "regimented."

Discard Early Ideas

After the revolution, the Bolsheviks had the notion that children would become wards of the state, that family ties would be loosened, that parental affection for their own children would merge into a higher affection for all children. The Bolsheviks discouraged discipline of children by parents and teachers.

Such ideas have been completely discarded. Soviet parents and teachers have full authority over children, so long as they treat them considerately. The older notion that the state should replace parents in rearing children has been abandoned. Even babies are not permitted to remain in crèches over-night since last summer. Mothers must call for them and take them home; this is said to be better for mother and child.

The life of a Soviet child is much like that in other advanced countries. Crèches, maintained by state factories and institutions, care for about 20 per cent of the babies of working mothers. Kindergartens now accommodate about one child in three. All children attend elementary schools, where education is free and compulsory. This year there were 26,000,000 schoolchildren.

Youth Organizations

Boys and girls are enrolled in Communist child organizations, which have counterparts in Italy, Germany and Japan, and are somewhat similar to Boy and Girl Scouts, except that they are co-educational and devote more attention to political ideas. Their numerous summer camps receive boys and girls at the same time.

The growing disparity of living conditions of more and less successful parents is reflected in the conditions of their children. More prosperous parents give their children better clothes, more toys, more money to spend, just as they do in other countries. Some crèches and kindergartens are more luxurious and therefore more expensive than others.

But trade unions and other organizations try to see that no children are neglected.

Attend State Schools

All children attend state schools; private and religious schools are illegal. These schools attempt to give all children a common picture of the world; they are taught that their country is superior to all others because it has Bolshevism; that workers' children in other countries are poor and unhappy because capitalists exploit their parents; that all religions are evil, because they uphold the "exploiting classes." Children were encouraged during recent con-spiracy trials to pass resolutions demanding "death for the traitors" before the court had sentenced them.

Instruction of this sort shocks foreign observers, but it seems to be diminishing. Elementary school teachers recently have been instructed to pay less attention to politics, and more to sound general education.

The Bolshevik state, as the only "capitalist" in Russia, needs well-trained workers for its efficient operation.

Happy children are a credit to any country, and Soviet children are generally happy. As a rule parents are kind and affectionate; the state disciplines those who are not. Children cannot work until they are 15; they keep busy in school and in children's organizations. Schools organize regular visits to museums, children's theaters and cinemas. One children's cinema in Moscow entertains 50,000 children each week.

The writer has observed in many Soviet cities groups of children similar to those in his own courtyard, who prefer their own backyard to public playgrounds, and their own neighborhood group to organized groups elsewhere. Such children are not at all "regimented"; their individual differences are pronounced.

The Bolsheviks may like to call Soviet children "embryo Communists," but the children persist in behaving as if they were like children anywhere else. Their happy and active life promises well for the future of their country.

Sovfotos

The Kremlin Is Giving Due Thought to Their Care and Education

Upper Left—Young Girl Student in the Gliding School of the Baumansky District, Moscow. Upper Center—Uzbek Girls at First Women's Congress of Uzbekistan. Upper Right—Active Radio Amateurs. Lower Left—Young Pioneer (a Junior Communist Organization Similar to the Girl Scouts) Making a Speech at a Young Communist Congress. Center—Just a Boy and His Dog—but Both Russian. Lower—Leningrad Youngsters Take a Sail

British Propose Three-Point Plan To Isolate War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—The Spanish patrol pact has come definitely nearer materialization with formulation of provisional agreement drafted by Britain in consultation with Germany, Italy and France and on which therefore good hopes are entertained in official circles here of a final accord being reached which will keep the war isolated.

This agreement is based upon three propositions. One is the extension of safety zones. Another is for obtaining assurances from both sides in Spain for avoidance of future incidents. The third is to provide for action in event of these measures failing to afford complete immunity.

There is still some difference on the question of the extent to which immediate penalties might be imposed in such case, but so much progress has been made with negotiations that Downing Street confirms the optimism of M. Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, who is reported to have said in Paris today that it has become "permissible to hope that Germany and Italy will soon take their places again on the Non-Intervention Committee. The committee is to be called together again as soon as replies have been received from Valencia, and Burgos on the question of their adherence to the agreement.

Meanwhile Viscount Cranborne, Foreign Under Secretary, replying in the House of Commons today to a question, emphasized the importance that the British Government attaches to preservation of the territorial integrity of Spain.

Germany Launches Second Cruiser In 10,000-Ton Class

KIEL, Ger., June 8 (AP)—Germany launched the second of three cruisers on her naval building program today.

The 10,000-ton warship, mounting eight 8-inch guns, was christened Blücher as she slid down the ways at this naval station. Thus she was named both in honor of the nineteenth-century Prussian military hero, Gen. Prince Gerhard Leberecht von Blücher, and for two warships of the same name. One of these, an armored cruiser, was sunk in wartime.

Von Blücher's timely appearance on the field of battle at Waterloo upset Napoleon's calculations and completed Wellington's victory. A short time earlier, von Blücher had been beaten by Napoleon at Ligny.

Both Admiral Erich Raeder, the Reich navy chieftain, and Vice Admiral Albrecht were present at the launching today.

(The Admiral Hipper, also a 10,000-ton cruiser, was launched last Feb. 6.)

Jean Harlow

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (AP)—Jean Harlow, who passed on here yesterday, had enjoyed a meteoric success in which she had risen to stardom as one of the world's most popular motion picture actresses. Hollywood today hears many tributes to her good sportsmanship and friendliness among the people with whom she worked. With the American public she was becoming established as a delineator of light-hearted, humorous roles.

Miss Harlow scored her first success in the post-war epic of war, "Hell's Angels." Since then, she has starred in numerous major roles, achieving her greatest triumphs, perhaps, in her recent comedy parts. Her latest role was in the picture "Saratoga" in which she starred with Clark Gable. This film will probably be recast now.

Miss Harlow was born March 3, 1911, in Kansas City, Mo., the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mont C. Carpentier. She was called Harlean, but her film name later was adapted from her mother's maiden name and she made it permanent in court proceedings.

German Takes Lower Rank In Soviet Language Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet students of foreign languages are transferring their attention from German—hitherto the most popular foreign language in Russia—to English and French. This tendency, beginning spontaneously, is now being officially encouraged.

Its effects already are apparent. Whereas English-speaking persons were rare, even three or four years ago, today one can find them in unexpected places. The writer has conversed in English recently with young people in Karelia, the Ukraine, in Saratov region, in the German Volga Republic. Visiting a Moscow "university city" for young peasants recently, he encountered a young man from a peasant village who had learned English by himself, and spoke it fairly well.

The demand for instruction in English exceeds the supply of teachers. Any English-speaking resident in the Soviet Union may obtain as many pupils as he desires. Even village schools ask for English teachers, but few such requests can yet be granted.

German became the second language of Russia before the revolution, because Russian families employed German tutors from the Baltic provinces, and because thousands of German colonists settled in Russia. After the revolution, German teachers were found most easily, and German specialists played a major part in helping Soviet Russia build new industries between 1929 and 1933. The predominance of German reached its peak before Adolf Hitler's accession to power.

The official newspaper Pravda, urging wider study of English and French, points out that the predominance of German is an inheritance from Tsarist times, and is no longer justified. "We respect the German language, used by Karl Marx and Goethe and by millions of German workers," said Pravda. "But it is no longer the most useful language for our young people." Pravda explained that English is used not only in the British Empire and the United States, but also is recognized as a second language in the Far East and the Pacific basin.

Madam Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Foreign Commissar, who is English by birth, believes that the system known as "Basic English" can be used to overcome the shortage of English teachers in Russia. Last autumn Madam Litvinoff persuaded the educational authorities in Sverdlovsk region, in the Urals, to introduce study of "Basic English" in their elementary and middle schools, and agreed to take charge of this work for several months in order to make sure that instruction was properly applied.

The chief difficulty at present is that so many teachers of English cannot speak the language fluently or properly. The writer has visited English classes in several provincial towns, and has found that teachers have learned grammar and reading, but their pronunciation often is unintelligible. The pupils learn English as a "dead" language. Most German teachers, on the contrary, can speak German well.

The Soviets have actively encouraged study of foreign languages since the revolution, in accord with their creed, which emphasizes the unity of "all working people." The newspaper Pravda declared in March: "The consciousness of international solidarity enters into the flesh and blood of Soviet citizens. . . . Understanding the beauty of our own Soviet culture, we respect the culture of other peoples, their traditions, literature and languages."

The study of foreign languages, says Pravda, is necessary to permit direct communication with other peoples. But it also has an immediate practical value in giving Soviet specialists access to foreign technical literature, and in enabling them to study technique in foreign countries. For this purpose, English and French are now more useful than German; Soviet specialists are no longer sent to Germany to study.

As soon as possible, Soviet educators propose to introduce study of foreign languages into all elementary schools. In minority Soviet republics elementary pupils already study two languages from the second grade, their own language and Russian. "Why should language study be deferred in any of our schools?" asked Pravda. "It is well known that young children learn languages most easily. We must prepare teachers and simple textbooks without delay, and make the study of foreign languages one of our main disciplines, in elementary as well as in our higher schools."

Communities Are Improved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Benefits of the community council plan of coordinating all organized and unorganized interests for general improvement of a neighborhood's children were emphasized today in results of a co-operative plan seen as having brought better social values to East Harlem, one of New York City's largest Italian settlements.

Within two years, according to the report, the East Harlem Community Advisory Council instilled a higher appreciation of citizenship among the 23,000 boys and girls who attend school in the area crowded close against the East River and the Manhattan piers of the Triborough Bridge.

When the council began its work under the leadership of Leonard Covello, principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, East Harlem had only two small parent-teacher associations. Today 50 organizations have representation upon the council and attendance at meetings of the organization has grown rapidly. Twenty-two committees have been formed to meet all needs of the neighborhood.

Not only have the children and parents been educated along better lines of conduct and group action, but even non-parents were said to have benefited from the program.

A housing group is working upon problems of better building, for example, and another organization is studying methods of eradicating anti-social conditions. Graduates of the big high school are being organized to support the ideals they were taught while under the direction of the public education system.

Parents frequently attend meetings of the schools and council, finding great interest in the proceedings and in efforts to improve the lot of their children.

The program developed, according to Mr. Covello, who has been prominent in efforts to improve the Italian population here, through the realization that whatever good came to students in the classroom would be lost if undesirable neighborhood conditions were allowed to persist. In carrying out a corrective program, the council has had the aid of the Board of Education, the Works Progress Administration and social agencies, he said.

Madrid Shelled Heavily but Rebel Advance Checked

MADRID, June 8 (AP)—Insurgent shells fell into Madrid at 10-second intervals in a one-hour bombardment early today while besieging troops fought futilely to take a greater slice of suburban territory in the southwestern Carabanchel sector.

More than 1000 shells fell on the city during the night—more than twice the number fired in the heaviest cannonade of any one day before.

Sixty or more separate buildings in widely scattered sections were hit at least once, many more often. One shell burst in the Cuban Consulate. The office of the United Press, American news agency, was struck three times, and that of Havas, French news agency, once. The Bank of Spain also was hit.

Explosives burst in a wide range over the city. The much-shelled workers' residential neighborhood, Cuatros Caminos, suffered most of the destruction. Fully 300 shells fell there.

Madrilenos, with their customary stocism, swarmed back into the streets later. Knots of pedestrians gathered to see the scenes of the worst desolation. Clean-up squads shoveled heaps of splintered glass and debris from the streets. Repair crews hastily filled in gaping holes in the streets so that traffic could flow safely again.

The cannonading started shortly after midnight, timed to aid an infantry thrust in Carabanchel, the former workingmen's suburb.

Capital defense forces hammered the insurgents back into their trenches, however.

The artillery attack was one of the heaviest since the siege of Madrid began last Nov. 6.

Madrid was having summery weather but in the Basque country, far to the north on the Bay of Biscay, intermittent rain kept both insurgent and defense forces behind their parapets.

American Group Study European Research Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—How researchers have succeeded in controlling light through the polaroid process, was explained to some 40 American industrialists and bankers en route to examine the conditions of research in European capitals, by John M. Wells of Southbridge, Mass., vice-president of the American Optical Company.

Mr. Wells spoke aboard the S. S. Normandie to the business men who are to visit laboratories in England, Germany and France under the sponsorship of the National Research Council. In the talk Mr. Wells said in part:

"Developed in the Land Wheelwright Laboratories in Boston primarily for the purpose of supplying a special type of light source for television experiments, Polaroid already bids fair to be one of the most important advances in the whole field of optics.

"Essentially this new product gives us a practical method of obtaining and making use of 'polarized' light. It gives the optical physicist a new tool to work with in his control of light."

Its five most practical uses at present, according to Mr. Wells, are for the elimination of automobile headlight glare, a practical means of producing stereoscopic movies either in color or black and white, development of new scientific instruments, improved methods of illumination, particularly for reading and close work, and the elimination of specular glare or reflected light from wet roads, beach sand, snow.

McReynolds Avoids Politics in Speech

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 8 (AP)—Associate Justice J. C. McReynolds of the U. S. Supreme Court, in a 20-minute speech last night, denounced idleness, but made no mention of current political questions. He spoke at a Vanderbilt University commencement alumni dinner.

"Every man—I don't know about the women—the bachelor justice declared with a chuckle, "ought to learn to do 24 hours of consecutive work if necessary.

"And if he learns that trick while in college, he finds that he is at a great advantage over men who have not learned it."

Australia Ties Peace of World To Pacific Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—Australia, as one of the major nations of the Pacific, today proposed its own special ideas for a peace pact to take the place of the Washington Treaty of 1921.

The move was made in connection with the Imperial Conference in London by the Canberra Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, when he explained before the Foreign Press Association the proposals which his Government is making in the interests of world peace as a whole and especially in the Pacific.

Australia as a firm believer in democracy, Mr. Lyons said, wholeheartedly supports League of Nations ideals, placing conciliation, however, before sanctions as a means of enabling all nations to co-operate in making the League's influence for peace world-wide.

Common Assets for Peace

Australia, too, as itself one of the nations of the Pacific, stood for a peace pact in that region, a pact which would replace the now defunct Washington Naval Treaty by providing for differences to be settled by round table negotiations in which the entire British Commonwealth would participate.

Mr. Lyons also emphasized the fact that all nations are fundamentally opposed to war and that by recognizing virtues they all possess it is possible to do much to preserve peace.

In this connection he pointed out the immensity of the power possessed by the press and its heavy responsibility therefore in those cases where international good will does not now prevail.

Reports Approved

The Australian Prime Minister had just come from the Imperial Conference meeting here at which were approved the committee's reports on economic questions submitted by Finance Minister N. C. Savenga of South Africa, and on constitutional questions presented by Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe of Canada. These reports are to be published here in the next few days, after submission to the various Empire Governments concerned.

British Columbia Plebiscite Backs Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With British Columbia's vote June 1, the Liberal Government of Premier T. D. Pattullo received what it considers a mandate from the voters to go ahead with some sort of provincial health insurance. The plebiscite on this question showed a majority of about 11,000, out of a total of 75,000 votes cast, as favoring health insurance.

The proposition did not commit the Province to any definite scheme of health insurance, but the majority will cause the Government to consider that it must act to put some plan of health insurance into effect as soon as possible.

Compulsory health insurance was passed by the provincial legislature and was to have become effective March 1, 1937. But owing to wide opposition, especially among physicians, the actual operation of the original law was postponed.

The plebiscite was taken at the provincial election, on the question: "Are you in favor of a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied?"

Provincial officials have said that they would begin in a small way to put some plan of compulsory health insurance into effect, if they won the plebiscite.

Four Plead Guilty To Artichoke Racket

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Rather than face trial for the third time, four men charged with terrorizing New York's $1,000,000-a-year artichoke industry chose yesterday in Federal Court to plead guilty to two counts of a four-count indictment. The indictment charged restraint of trade and conspiracy to monopolize the industry by means of violence and threats.

Each of the four men, Harry Bonsignore and Columbus Christopher, partners and operators of the Union Pacific Produce Company; Joseph Migliaccia, manager of the company's affairs, and Louis Prato, a salesman for the company, faces a possible two years in jail and fines totaling $10,000.

They will be sentenced by Federal Judge John C. Knox June 16. The company, named in the indictment, might be fined $10,000.

The two previous trials of the four defendants ended in disagreements. The Government charged the four men resorted to violence and employed gangsters in an attempt to corner the artichoke market and to compel retailers and pushcart peddlers to buy from the Union Pacific Company exclusively.

Library Is Given To Johns Hopkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8—A library of between 12,000 and 15,000 volumes, many of them collectors' items, has been bequeathed to Johns Hopkins university by Leonard M. Mackall, former president of the Bibliographical Society of America, it was announced here today.

The donor described many of the volumes as "not merely rare, but also of special interest to scholars who can appreciate and use them."

Mr. Mackall's literary papers, which contain a voluminous correspondence with bibliophiles and scholars in many countries, also was bequeathed to the Johns Hopkins. It was stipulated that any of his books already possessed by the university should go to the library of the Peabody institute.

Rent Rises Prepared in Manhattan For Tenants Who Must Dwell in Town

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Millions of cavedwellers here are thinking about next Oct. 1, when the frost is on the pumpkin and the ink is on the lease; for on that day many New York tenants are going to pay higher rents, whether they like it or not.

Many Manhattan landlords rushed into the protecting arms of the banks when the depression emptied their apartments. In the last few years, along with increased demand for living quarters on Manhattan Island, most landlords have been able to redeem their properties. Now they see prospects of making some of the profit they say they did not make during the depression, when many tenants won sizable rent reductions.

The public probably is to blame. It all would like to have quarters on Manhattan. And Manhattan simply is not equal to it. Some of the bigger apartment house owners have set a figure of a five-dollar-a-room increase. Some are writing up their figures with a flat 10 per cent. Some are claiming their buildings already are 75 per cent leased, with many tenants calling for two, three and five year leases.

New York is almost entirely a "lease" city. Renters cannot bob in and out, and thus take advantage of whatever rent fluctuation there may be in the year. They make their bed in October and they lie in it for 12 months.

In some sections of Queens, which is one of the big rental areas on Long Island, leases are being signed at present rates.

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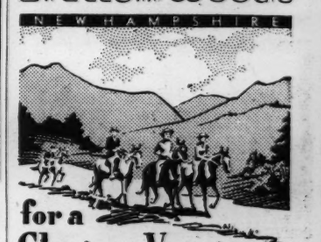

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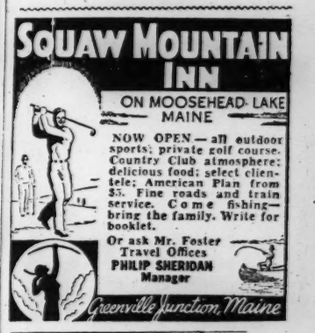

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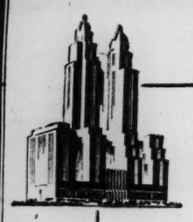

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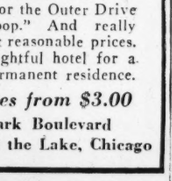

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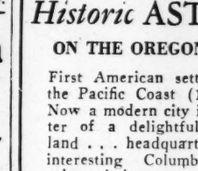

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Return to 4-Power Set-Up Urged by Reich and Italy; 'New Locarno' Under Fire

By Sisley Huddleston

PARIS—It is a proof of the earnestness with which European diplomatists are pursuing their search for peace, that every possible combination, some of them mutually exclusive, has again come up for consideration. At one moment, there is proposed a reversal of policy toward Russia; at another it is suggested that the Rome-Berlin axis must be broken at all costs; there is actually propaganda for an Anglo-German treaty; there is an attempt at Italo-British reconciliation. In short, every conceivable scheme has somewhere or other been discussed in the past month or so.

Not the least interesting, though in contradiction with much current political thought which tends to oppose "democracy" and "fascism," is the timid revival of the Four-Power Pact. When it was first accepted by France and Italy, though never ratified, the relations of European countries were vastly different. It was hailed by many people on the Left as the ideal—perhaps the only—solution of European troubles. There developed violent opposition on various grounds. It was held to ignore the interests of the little nations. It was considered to impose the rule of the four Great Western Powers. It was diplomatically difficult because it shut out not only Russia but Poland. And, afterwards, when Italy was put under the ban of the League and Germany went ahead with rearmament, it had to be frankly abandoned.

The Latest Panacea

Nevertheless it is once more brought forward by Italy and Germany as a solution of Europe's complex problem. At present it may properly be said that France and England are more or less ranged on one side, with Germany and Italy on the other. It would doubtless be possible to separate France and England, or to divide Germany and Italy. England might, for example, offer advantages to Germany on condition that it throws over Italy. Or Italy might easily, in the near future, make it worth France's while to change over, as it did two years ago.

But these temporary triumphs would be at the expense of peace. They would leave some of the antagonisms stronger than ever. Indeed, their purpose would be to score points against one or more of the four powers.

So that the Four-Power Pact, now adumbrated, does not in the least aim at loosening any existing ties. It would, on the contrary, strengthen them by linking them up with other ties. Let Germany and Italy keep their understanding, let France and England stand together—provided there is an Italo-German entente with the Franco-British group.

Whether the chances of such a consummation are high or not is another matter. It must be confessed that they do not appear to be so just now. But it is surely impossible for statesmen to allow antagonisms to increase to the point where war actually comes into view, and therefore, instead of maneuvers which would endeavor to rearrange the forces in presence, it is deemed wise, in influential quarters, to try to put all the forces on the same side—on the side of peace.

Safety Device

Unquestionably, were it possible for France, England, Germany and Italy to agree on a common policy, Europe would be safe. There are certainly other factors, but they could not provoke war on a considerable scale. It is, in fact, a reduced Locarno Pact—with Belgium left out and with Czechoslovakia not a party—that is being urged.

But in order to preserve any hope of success, no military alliances should be contracted. This was laid down in Rome, when Baron Constantin von Neurath saw Benito Mussolini. While they were in accord on their general policy—which makes of the Berlin-Rome axis a powerful attraction for the smaller states of Central Europe—they deprecated talk of a military agreement.

Probably France would like to contract a veritable alliance with England, but England has too keen an appreciation of the changes which time brings to commit itself in advance. The relations of the two Channel countries have undergone many vicissitudes since the World War; they have been near-enemies and they have been close friends; and it would be folly for England to join up militarily with France because circumstances happen to make the immediate aims of the Channel countries identical.

While there is, then, no such crystallization as to render a common rapprochement impossible, there are, unhappily, persistent and somewhat perilous misunderstandings, and the press in every country has not always realized that its role should not be to stir up strife by reporting systematically everything that is detrimental and displeasing, whether true or false, but rather to promote kindlier sentiments by showing the good qualities of foreign countries, even though they be living under a different regime.

The "New Locarno"

What precise form a "New Locarno"—of which the four corners would be France, England, Germany and Italy—should take, requires much reflection. All that should be advanced for the moment is that it is unlikely that any progress can be made by fewer than these four countries. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the presumed elimination of Russia—and perhaps of Poland—will not wreck eventual negotiations as it did when the Four-Power Pact, so painfully constructed, was presented to Europe.

Again, there is nothing in the present proposal which refers to the functions of the League of Nations; and undoubtedly this will prove to be a severe handicap, for, whether all countries like it or not, the fact is that Europe still relies on the Covenant to help it.

Despite these immense drawbacks, it would probably be well to take German and Italian diplomatists at their word, and at least encourage any negotiations which offer the smallest prospect of bringing to an end the miserable and dangerous quarrels which have poisoned the life of Europe for some years. It will be, in the opinion of the writer, necessary to make much more than a Four-Power Pact now; but a start can surely be made in conversations on the lines of a Western "Locarno" in which Italy, Germany, England and France would be joined.

Four—or More

Should these conversations for a Four- (or More-) Power Pact be postponed until the conclusion of the Spanish Civil War? There is a strong inclination, in circles that count, to try to get the Spanish problem out of the way before any serious overtures are begun. For it is recognized that Spain is a stumbling block—that the "democratic" and the "Fascist" countries are split wide apart on this issue. The Burgos Government is recognized by Germany and Italy; the Valencia Government is regarded as the only legal authority by France and England, and most other countries.

While the fighting continues, the interplay of sympathies (perhaps even of interests, for the question of Spanish Morocco and of vantage points in the Mediterranean, arise acutely) must produce grave friction.

In that case, should not something be done to finish the Spanish War? There are accordingly projects of intervention, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to its character.

On one side, the classic form of "mediation" is favored; though it is obvious that the belligerants are not ready to listen to impartial counsels; and it may be asked whether most countries have not ruled themselves out either as arbiters or as mediators by their display of partiality. (To say nothing of the fact that, for political reasons, the Franco Government has not even been recognized as a "belligerant.")

Plebiscite for Spain?

On the other hand, it is suggested that Spain should be given an opportunity of deciding for itself, without any interference from outside. How? By a plebiscite? The difficulties in the way of organizing a genuine plebiscite are tremendous. How can the voters in the provinces occupied by the Government be sure that it will be perfectly safe to plump for General Franco? How can the voters in the provinces occupied by the Burgos authorities be convinced that they are at liberty to express their preference for Francisco Largo Caballero and the Loyalists?

And is there no other choice? Is it not possible that a majority of Spaniards, if they were free, would exclaim: "A plague on both your houses!" There are the Communists, the Anarchists, the Socialists, the Liberals, the Monarchists, and those who are primarily concerned with the autonomy of their provinces, such as the Basques and the Catalans. How are they, in the simplified terms of a popular plebiscite, to state their views? Besides, is there at present any likelihood that the fighting chiefs would permit such a test?

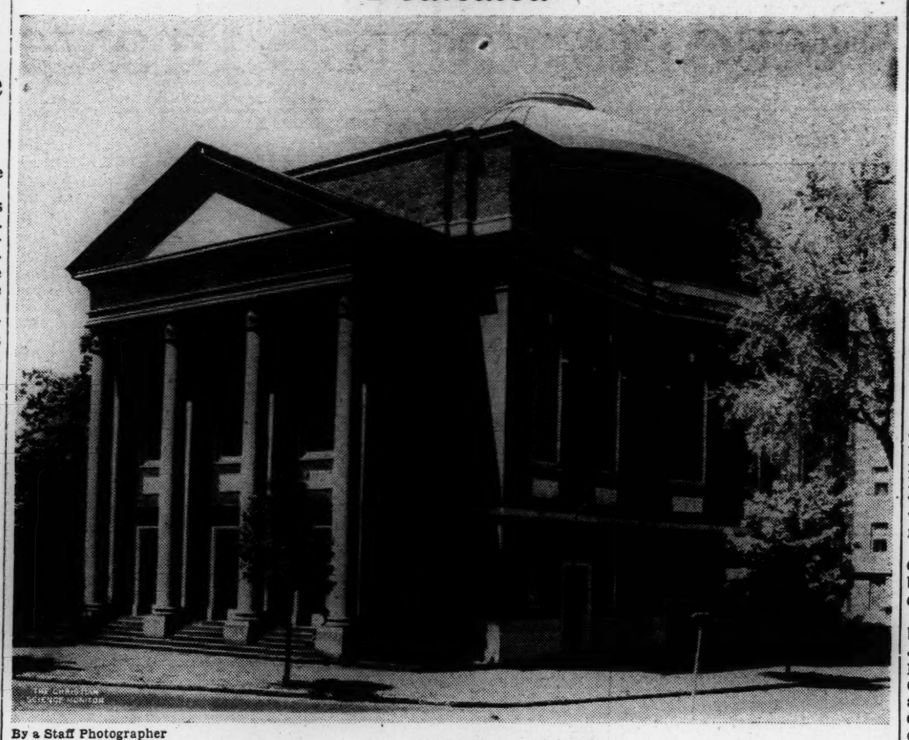
From whatever angle the Spanish situation is regarded, it is difficult to see how it can be disposed of at an early date, except by the collapse of one or the other side. In the meantime, "New Locarno" proposals may be hung up, and the European imbroglio become more confused.

The Berlin-Rome directors, however, are apparently anxious to keep the door open for a Western accord, and, despite unfortunate incidents, they wish it to be known that their intentions are not aggressive, that on the contrary, while standing together for mutual support, they would be willing to cooperate for peace. The formation of rival "blocs" is deprecated in London and in Paris. There is a real desire to find a basis of collaboration, and that without undue delay.

A "parallelism" of the diplomatic action of the Paris-London combination and of the Rome-Berlin combination, is greatly to be wished; and it is hinted, by officials, that the "ideological conflict" can be nullified by making a clear distinction between the Russian Government and the Komitern which endeavors to spread Communism in other countries, and which Italy and Germany are prepared to resist. Were this distinction accepted, the difficulty of Russian diplomatic opposition might be overcome, and some tentative approach to a new "Locarno" rendered feasible.

Sisley Huddleston

Dedicated



By a Staff Photographer

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, Mass.

Christian Science Church Dedicated At Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 8—Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Cambridge, Mass., was reported in an article in the Cambridge Tribune, May 28. Excerpts from this report follow:

"Three services were held last Sunday at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, to accommodate those who wished to attend the dedication of the church edifice at Massachusetts Avenue, corner of Waterhouse Street, facing the Common. The services were identical. In addition to the Lesson-Sermon on the subject: 'Soul and Body,' a short history of the church was read. This told of the organizing of the church in 1899 at the direct request of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, as one step in relieving the crowded condition at The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"The first service was held in Brattle Hall, Jan. 22, 1899, and all regular church and Sunday school services were held there up to the time the new church edifice was opened. Ground was broken for the foundation of the present church edifice on Aug. 15, 1923, the cornerstone laid at sunrise on Jan. 10, 1924, and the first church service was held in the completed Sunday school room Sept. 7, 1924.

Circular Auditorium

"Designed by Bigelow & Wadsworth (now Wadsworth & Smith), architects, of Boston, the building is of Georgian architecture, harmonizing with the many beautiful buildings in the Harvard square area. The builders were L. D. Willcutt & Sons Company of Boston. The principal feature of the design is a circular auditorium 64 feet in diameter, and 64 feet high, having a low balcony, and with a domed ceiling of acoustic tiles in coffered pattern. This circular plan is expressed externally by a segmented dome which crowns the structure. A high portico of four limestone columns with carved caps, having a pediment above in stone, marks the entrances facing the Common. Granite and limestone are used for the foundations and for the architectural trim above the ground as a contrast to the main walls which are of 'Harvard' brick. It is a strictly fireproof structure, using in addition to the materials just mentioned, steel, reinforced concrete, and terra cotta.

"A high basement contains the Sunday school room with a balcony. In the sub-basement is the heating, ventilating and air conditioning plant.

"Off the foyer on the street floor are a reception room, a check room and ushers' room.

Seats 700 Persons

"Built with a sloping floor, the auditorium has a seating capacity for 700 persons. At the front is the readers' platform and the organ console. Above and in back of the reader's platform are three arches enclosing pipes which screen the organ. The Kimball Organ Company of Chicago furnished the instrument. It is a three manual organ of the latest design, and is remarkable for its tonal richness and churchly qualities. The quiet wood-brown color of the cork tile floor, and the wooden pews, furnish a pleasing foil for the tinted walls, with the doorways and railings of pink Tennessee marble. The soft tone color of the dome is recalled in the deep turquoise color of the rich mohair hangings of the openings. The gold of the organ pipe screens gives added richness and dignity to the well proportioned interior. On this same floor are the east and west exits, and a room each for the clerk and the treasurer.

"Above the auditorium floor, behind the organ, are four rooms, for the first reader, second reader, organist, and the soloist.

"On the floor above is a room for the use of the directors of the church."

Ban on Negroes Upheld by Court In New York Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 8—Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Cockburn were under compulsion today to move out of the $20,000 residence they built last November in the Greenburgh area near here upon establishment in court that they were persons of Negro descent. Mr. Cockburn is a well-to-do Harlem realty operator and built the house he and his wife occupy.

The invalidity of their occupancy was expounded by Supreme Court Justice Lee Parsons Davis in a 1600-word decision upholding deed covenants written when the Edgemont Hills development of Greenburgh was incorporated nine years ago with a prohibition against Negro residents.

The defendant-owner had Arthur Garfield Hays for counsel, assisted by attorneys for Negro societies, in contesting the validity of the ban.

In his ruling upholding the action brought by Mrs. Marion A. Ridgaway Justice Davis said he knew of "no public policy which bars any group of individuals from contracting among themselves for the exclusive enjoyment of their own private property"; that the covenant was of a precise character which violated no constitutional right such as was embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment; that, since the covenant did not define a Negro or specify any particular percentage of Negro blood, the applicability in the case was "not at all doubtful," and that the claim of oppression and inequity was not borne out by a plea for court protection in open violation of contract.

Anthropologists supported the Cockburns' statement that they were not Negroes within the meaning of the law, but Justice Davis specified that there could be no doubt Mrs. Cockburn was "partly 'colored' since she considered herself an octoroon," while the proof indicated that her husband, Joshua, had "at least three quarters negro blood" and was "in every outward appearance what would be called in common speech a Negro."

The ruling cast no reflection on the character of either wife or husband, Justice Davis stated, declaring there has been nothing to indicate they were "anything other than an entirely respectable couple."

"The plaintiff brings this action simply to enforce a covenant," he concluded, "and asks an injunction restraining the defendant . . . from occupying the premises."

Two Students Win Scholarships Of Architect Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Two students, one a post graduate, were recipients of scholarships here today, as the Society of Beaux-Arts architects named Henry A. Jandl winner of its thirtieth Paris prize in architecture, and William Taylor Davis, New York University sophomore, was designated for foreign study under the annual $1000 prize donated by Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Jandl is studying at Princeton University as a graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and the award presents him with a purse of $3600 to continue his specialty at the Ecole Des Beaux-Arts in Paris and travel abroad for 2½ years. He is a native of Spokane, Wash., and was one of six candidates to be selected in the final elimination contest of a competition which enrolled more than 400 students from all parts of the country.

Timothy G. Armstrong of Columbus, Ohio, Yale post graduate, and Edward A. Moulthrop of Rochester, N. Y., a student at the Cleveland School of Architecture, alternates for the scholarship, each received a bronze medal.

The Carnegie prize winner, Mr. Davis, is a nephew of Deems Taylor, the composer. His academic average of 91.6 was the basis of the award, now in its seventeenth year and bestowed annually to New York University students. Mr. Davis will apply the scholarship to the study of physics in England.

Indian Issue in South Africa: Protest Bill to Ban Hiring Of European Women by Asiatics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Few legislative proposals have roused the Indian community of South Africa so deeply as the report of a select committee on the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill.

The measure provided that Asiatics should not employ European females, except under ministerial authority, and that European females should not work with or under the direction of Asiatics. Because there is in existence "an agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Union," Japanese nationals were to be excluded from the definition of Asiatics.

O. R. Nel, M. P., for Newcastle, who gave evidence before the select committee, said that if a referendum were taken of the European population, 98 or 99 per cent would be against the employment of European females by Asiatics.

Among the results of this contact Mr. Nel cited the fact that in many cases the Asiatic trader gave credit to the poorer Europeans, and eventually had the European under his power, which led to an undesirable state of affairs from a moral point of view.

Higher Pay From Asiatics

M. J. van den Berg, M. P., put in a number of letters from Europeans employed by Asiatics, testifying that they were employed under good conditions and were always treated with courtesy and respect by their employers.

In two or three cases the writers mentioned that they were better paid by their Asiatic employers than they would be if they were employed by any of the well-known European firms. These writers asked what it was proposed to do for them if, through legislative action, they lost their present employment.

Evidence against the introduction of the bills was given by the spokesmen of the delegation from the South African Indian Congress, who were accompanied by the Agent General for India, Sir Syed Raza Ali. The Agent General also submitted a long memorandum, in the course of which he stated that the proposed legislation was bound to have the most serious repercussions in India, since this legislation was diametrically opposed to the policy which, for the past 10 years, had governed the treatment of the Indian community by the Government.

Protested by Chinese Consul

Among the annexures to the select committee's report was a telegram from the Consul General for China, stating that he had observed with the greatest apprehension that a bill was now before Parliament prohibiting the employment of Europeans by Asiatics.

"My Government," he stated in the telegram, "has instructed me to ask that you will be good enough to take such steps as are necessary to see that my nationals are not affected by this bill."

The report showed that Jan H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Derbyshire, M. P., voted at nearly all stages in a minority of two. Mr. Hofmeyr moved that the committee report that the matter referred to it was not an appropriate one for legislation, and that in any event no legislative action should be taken this year.

This motion was rejected by eight votes to two, the minority consisting of Mr. Hofmeyr and Mr. Derbyshire.

Items in Rejected Report

The Minister's rejected report stated that the select committee, in the light of the evidence submitted to it on the Provincial Legislative Powers Extension Bill, should find:

That there is no support for the view that a matter of this kind should be dealt with by provincial legislation;

That there is no substantial objection to the employment by non-Europeans of either European males or European females where the latter work under the supervision of Europeans and the nature of their employment is not such as to bring them into frequent contact with non-Europeans; and

That, while objections have been made on sentimental grounds against the employment of European females by non-Europeans, virtually no concrete evidence has been adduced by any abuses actually resulting from such employment.

Further Discussion Ruled Out

The bill had a poor reception in the lobby of the House of Assembly.

After several protests had been made against the proposed measure the Government issued a statement that "no further opportunity will be given for discussion of the select committee's report."

The statement added that the Government had taken cognizance of the fact that the South African Indian Congress has given the assurance that in order to avoid the application of legislative compulsion, it is willing to obtain by voluntary action the cessation of all employment of the kind to which exception has specially been taken; and that the Government proposes to accept that offer, with a request to the Indian community to insure that effect be given to this undertaking."

Army Air Corps Contracts Let for Sacramento Base

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Secretary Harry Woodring announced today that contracts had been let for more than half the construction of a new $7,000,000 army air corps depot at Sacramento, Calif.

The station, which is to be a combination air supply depot repair base, will replace the temporary base at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif. The Sacramento base is scheduled for completion by December, 1938.

PWA Extension Voted in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—A two-year extension of the Public Works Administration was voted yesterday by the House, after only a brief discussion.

Though President Roosevelt is opposed to putting more Government money into the pump-priming operations of PWA, he gave in on the extension demand in order to get Representative Alfred E. Beiter (D) of New York, to yield on earmarking amendments he had succeeded in putting into the $1,500,000,000 relief bill.

The measure now goes to the Senate where a favorable vote is expected to save the PWA from expiration on June 30. Under the new law, PWA will have available for grants a total of $340,000,000. No grant can exceed 45 per cent of the estimated cost of the project.

Meanwhile flood control policy—another subject of compromise in the relief bill—was discussed in a letter sent by President Roosevelt to Representative William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House Flood Control Committee.

The President especially advocated that the Federal Government acquire title to land for floodways along the Mississippi River and rent it out to farmers. Then, he said, there would be no controversy if it were found necessary to flood the lands as was done last winter.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter explained his reasons for holding up a comprehensive $800,000,000 flood control program requested from army engineers by the House committee after the record floods of last winter. The President said he was having a comprehensive study made of the engineers' suggestions by all government agencies concerned with water conservation. He expects the report to be ready by next January.

The President recently took Congress to task for authorizing large-scale expenditures for flood control projects without knowing where the money was coming from. Expenditures during the coming year, he has said, must be kept down to the $30,000,000 allowed in the budget plus $11,000,000 to be made available from work relief funds in the Ohio flood district.

Teacher Pay Bill For New York City Vetoed by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8—A bill to boost the substitute teacher pay roll in New York City public schools $3,000,000 a year had the gubernatorial veto today. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman also refused to sanction the measure in this portfolio to raise the pay of junior clerical assistants and of school custodians, custodian-engineers and custodial employees.

Basing all his veto memoranda on communications from Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the Governor's notation concerning substitute teachers' pay was to the effect that, while their salaries were recognizedly "too low," the Legislature had no right to impose additional substantial expenditures by mandate on the city, and that he had assurance New York City officials were giving consideration to early adjustment of these schedules. His comment was similar for the other two pay bills.

Annual Strawberry Fair Sees Largest Shortcake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Ore., June 8—Like strawberries? Come to Lebanon! It is in this small, Willamette valley berry center that, the 1937 copy of the world's largest strawberry shortcake has been made. It is the crowning feature of the annual Strawberry fair.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	June 9	Cherbourg	June 14	June 8, 8:00 pm	June 9, 7:00 pm
Bremen	June 10	Cherbourg	June 16	June 10, 1:00 pm	June 10, 8:00 pm
*Champlain	June 12	Plymouth	June 19	June 11, 8:00 pm	June 12, 8:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	June 12	Gibraltar	June 18	June 11, 8:00 pm	June 12, 9:00 am
Hansa	June 12	Cherbourg	June 20	June 12, 1:00 pm	June 12, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	June 20	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 8:00 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	June 26	June 21, 4:00 pm	June 21, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	June 22	June 17, 4:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	June 24	June 19, 4:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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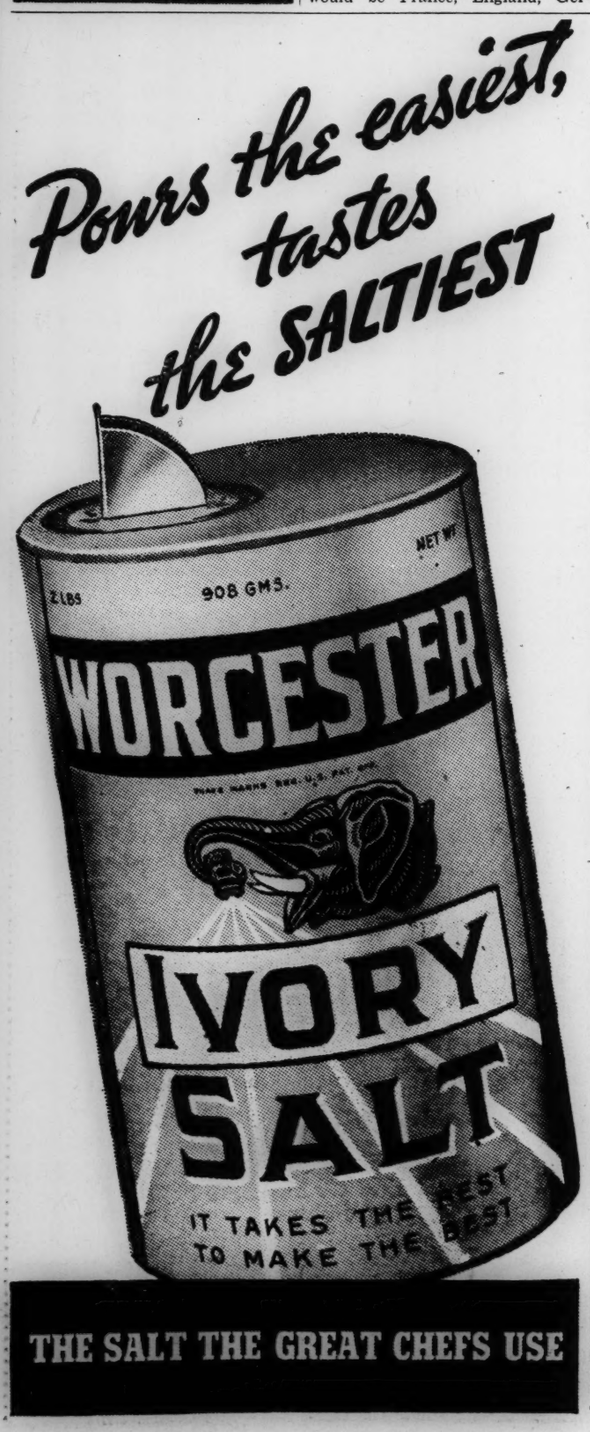

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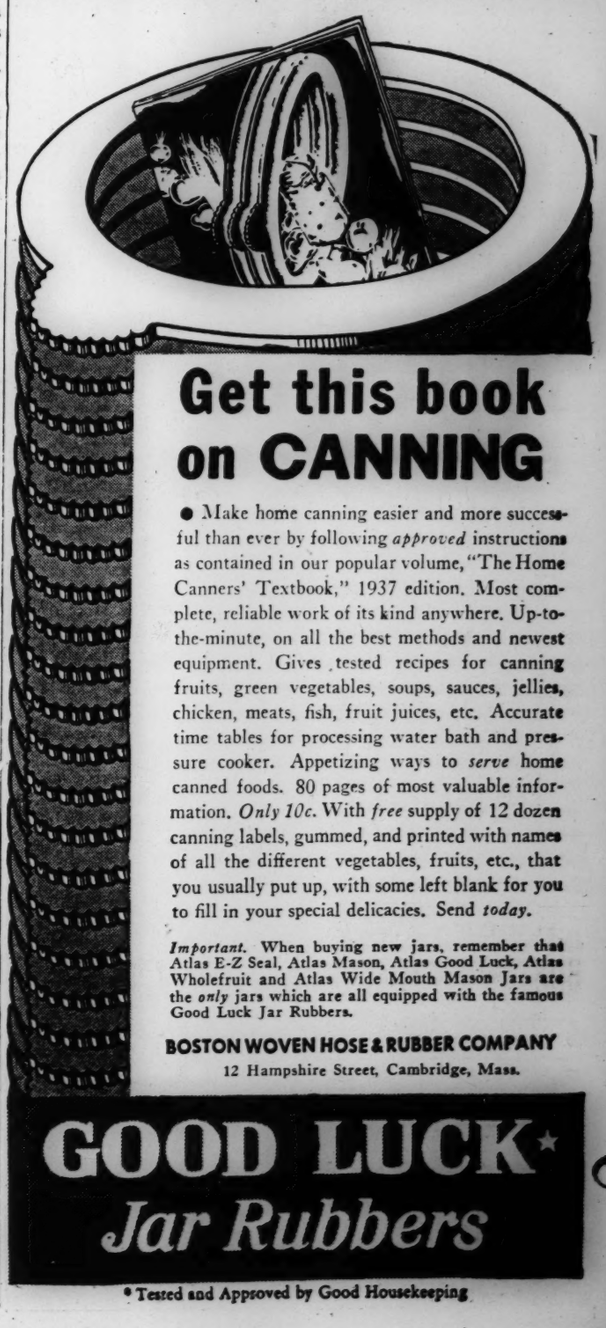

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Helping American Samoan to Honor Native Culture

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Maintaining the Samoan Way Under American Regime

At Feleti School the Polynesian Is Taught to Adapt to New Ways But Preserve Native Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu, T. H.

Their lives dedicated to helping their people past puzzling cultural crossroads, eight young American Samoans step from classrooms this month as first graduates from an experimental school unique in Polynesia.

Upon their shoulders will rest the hope and faith of a group of educators and ethnologists who believe the Samoans should be aided in preserving that which they value most in their own culture—a culture now experiencing a trying period of competition with Americanism.

These young men will be first products of the only educational program in Polynesia specifically designed to permit the natives, free from dictation by outsiders, to work out their own cultural destiny.

Establishing An Educational Idea

The success with which these young men apply fresh classroom theories to real life about them will determine to some extent whether the principles upon which the system is founded will find expression in other localities where native manners and customs are threatened by the obliterating force of modernism.

The medium through which this bi-cultural educational program is put into operation is the Feleti School, established in American Samoa in 1934. The school is financed and administered by the Frederic Duclos Barstow Foundation, the directors of which reside in Honolulu.

This fund was established in 1931 following the passing in Honolulu of Frederic Duclos Barstow, a young American with a great affection for the Samoan people. His parents set aside in trust several hundred thousand dollars to carry out his ideas and ideals. At the present time the fund's capital totals $200,000 and is being used exclusively for the health and education of the American Samoans.

First a Ceremonial Journey

Albert Judd, authority on Polynesian culture and one of the members of the board of directors of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, has, since the beginning of the experiment, taken a leading part in supervising administration of the fund. To determine what sort of educational machinery should be set up through which the Barstow fund could be put to work, Mr. Judd headed an expedition to Samoa in 1932 for the purpose of making a "malaga"—a ceremonial journey.

Traveling from village to village among American Samoa's 12,000 inhabitants, Mr. Judd and his fellow pilgrims asked the high chiefs:

"Do you want your children to be educated to be only Samoan?"

"Do you want them educated to be only American?"

"Do you want them to be American-Samoan?"

Invariably the chiefs replied they hoped their youths would be taught enough Americanism to appreciate new things and to make constructive use of them; enough Samoan to perpetuate the ideals of their culture, particularly the traditions of the family system.

The family or "matai" system, the chiefs explained, is the essence of Samoan culture. In the old days there was no private ownership of property. The family, including sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, cousins and uncles, near and far, owned the coconut groves, the bananas, the fishing nets, the canoes, the houses. Man's place in the community was, therefore, not determined by what he owned but by what his family thought of him.

So the chiefs decided their young men should be taught family duty.

Living in the School Village While Studying

To head the school the fund's board of directors, of which Mr. Judd was chairman, selected an ethnologist, G. Gordon Brown. Thirty young men, recommended by the chiefs and approved by the United States naval governor of American Samoa, were selected for the nucleus of the student body.

The eight boys who comprise the Feleti school's first graduating class have studied for three years under Mr. Brown and his small staff of assistants during which time they have lived in the school village of Leala. They have lived in Samoan houses with roofs of thatched sugarcane leaves supported by a system of upright poles. They do their own cooking; two Samoan and one American meal daily.

They dress in traditional lava lavas, pieces of cotton cloth six by three feet, no buttons, wrapped about their hips and tucked in at the waist like skirts. Here is an example of the amalgamation of the old and new. The Samoan style of the garment has remained unchanged, but instead of the traditional tapa, which soils easily and cannot be washed, the boys have learned to substitute washable cotton.

The boys are taught to adapt modern tools to traditional vocations. Instead of using the primitive stone adze to hollow their canoes, for example, they use a steel adze shaped to correspond to traditional Samoan design. Instead of using old coconut oil torches for night fishing, they use electric torches.

Study Duty Of Head of Family

An important part of their school program are the weekly lectures on the duty of young men as future heads of families—families in the Samoan sense. The boys are asked to rewrite these lectures in Samoan, using their own words and own interpretations. When these have been corrected, the boys are asked to translate them into English.

These essays are thought and written in the terminology of the boys' own environment. Their arithmetic involves coconuts, not apples. From these studies is accumulating a vast amount of valuable material for future textbooks which directors of the experiment hope soon to compile and publish to facilitate expansion of the system.

But most important, in the eyes of the educators in charge of the experiment, is the enthusiasm and interest with which the natives are tackling their own ethnological problems; the determination with which they are working out their own cultural destiny.

Courtesy of the American Youth Hostel Association

Jolly Group of Young Hikers of Many Nations Eating Out Under the Trees Near a European Youth Hostel

Rubbing Elbows to Advantage Along Youth Hostel Routes

Our Youth Round Table Meets on Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some letters have come in, enough for a Round Table meeting; but today, just to be sure you have the information in case you need it for vacation, we are giving the meeting to excerpts from an article on Youth Hostels which we think you will enjoy. The article was originally published in Crossroads, Travel Book of "An Experiment in International Living" (an idea once written up on this page), and is reprinted through the courtesy of Donald Watt.—Chairman.

* * *

Youth Hostels

One of the most essential aspects of the "Jugendbewegung," or youth movement (as it originated in Germany), is the emphasis placed on outdoor activities and contact with natural surroundings. In a country of such scenic beauty as Germany, one is not surprised to find the young men and women spending their leisure time in hiking or bicycling from village to village, breathing in the pure, healthy atmosphere of the great out-of-doors during the day, and in the evening, after a simple meal and a hearty songfest in the youth hostel, crawling into their "Schlafsacks" in preparation for a night's repose. . . .

After the war, as a result of this movement masses of Germans started to hike all over their country. In order to provide this horde with cheap living accommodations, since they could afford no other, Jugendherberge (youth hostels) were built. There now exist more than 2500 such Jugendherberge in Germany, and the movement has spread so that all countries in northwestern Europe are more or less supplied with them. In the spring of 1935, through the efforts of Monroe and Isabel Smith, the first American Youth Hostels became a reality.

* * *

These hostels are located in chains or loops through the most interesting parts of a country, and are about 10 to 15 miles apart, a convenient distance for walking or bicycling. Today one can start at the northern tip of Norway and travel 400 miles south, finding a youth hostel every 15 miles. The hostels of Sweden and Denmark are equally well distributed. In the same way one can travel through the British Isles, for England is fairly well dotted with hostels; the movement is young there, however, and they are apt to be crowded in August. Across the Channel in Belgium and Holland there are hostels every 10 or 12 miles. In Germany, there is a network of them completely covering the whole country. The movement has also spread through Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and to some extent in France. . . . In each country the national association publishes a handbook, showing the location of the hostels and giving all essential information. Anyone using the hostels should obtain one of these.

Only those should use hostels who are "living in a rucksack"; that is, who are carrying all their baggage in a knapsack and who are bonafide hikers or cyclists. Tourists going about the country in autos or on trains are not welcome in the youth hostels. Here one meets young people of most countries of Europe in an atmosphere so informal that it is easy to become acquainted. Many of these cook their own meals on the facilities provided, although simple prepared food is served at some hostels at a very low cost.

* * *

Being a guest of another country, one has an opportunity to see how the people of these countries live, and the courteous thing, of course, is to adopt their customs. . . . The following statement, which is from the original "Code of the Jugendherberge," will give one a hint of the atmosphere of youth hostels: "In your wanderings, think of the burden of the times and do not be conspicuous in conduct or dress. Avoid tobacco and alcohol. Your motto: 'Simple living and high thinking.' . . . Sing decent songs. Do not let your gaiety and songs disturb others. Let your behavior win their admiration and respect. Consider the meadows and the fields, the forests and the shrubs, for the land and all it bears is sacred."

Most of the people using these hostels are of high school and college age. There is no age limit, however; all that is necessary is a membership card. If you are in the United States: To join the hostels, send to Monroe Smith, Northfield, Mass., an application worded as follows: "I hereby apply for membership in American Youth Hostels, Inc. I can be depended upon to abide by the customs of the movement, to keep its standards high, and its accomplishments worthy." Then include information as to name, address, telephone number, date of birth, and occupation. This pass is good for the calendar year not only in the loop of hostels in New England, but in most countries abroad as well. A pass for those under 25 is $1, and for those over, $2. A family pass is $3.

* * *

Although there are not any hostel rules, there are some general customs. The most important are: (1) Reservations made well in advance; (2) Registration with housefather or housemother not later than 8 p. m.; (3) Quiet in the hostel with lights out by 10 p. m.; (4) No smoking or drinking in the hostel; (5) Picking up after one's self and leaving the hostel in better condition, if possible, than it is found. On arriving at the hostel, the pass is given to the housefather or mother, the overnight price (from 10 to 25 cents) is paid, and the sleeping-sack is shown. On leaving, the kitchen, sleeping rooms, and common rooms are set in order and the pass is requested from the housefather or mother.

Making reservations well in advance is extremely important. Otherwise you might be faced with a problem of only three beds for seven people. If this should happen, through some mistake, you take it with good will and usually sleep very well in your fraction of a bed after a long day on the road.

The hostels are usually located away from main highways. They are marked with a triangle containing the initials of the association, A. Y. H. in America, D. J. H. in Germany, etc. Coming into a village in the evening, you follow the triangle signs till you get to the hostel. The buildings have separate sleeping rooms and washrooms for boys and for girls and a common room and kitchen. The beds are usually double deckers with straw mattresses. Blankets are always provided. One absolutely essential thing is a sleeping sack. This is a sack about 36 inches wide, usually made of unbleached cotton. Enough length is left open at the top to lay the head on and to tuck under the mattress and fold back over the blanket, thus leaving the bed fresh for the next hosteler. A sleeping sack is as essential as a pass in most hostels, and can be made or bought from the Youth Hostel Association in any country. . . .

The A. Y. H. (American Youth Hostels, Inc.) will be glad to help any American hostelers who can afford a steamship ticket and who would like to travel in youth hostel countries abroad, alone or with a group, with or without a European companion. The A. Y. H. suggests traveling in small groups of from five to ten.

* * *

Education? Yes. If any of us slough off a few prejudices and learn to appreciate one another better and to be more at home in the lands of one another, we in this way are getting better educated. The Round Table is dedicated to the great cause of deepening international comradeship and the Youth Hostel movement is a sturdy ally. If you wish addresses of the Youth Hostel Headquarters in the United States, Germany, France, England, Austria, or Switzerland, write me (enclosing self-addressed envelope).

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Globe

One of the Most Beautiful and Pretentious of the German Youth Hostels, Baummanches in Eppingen (Baden)

To Graduates Seeking Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

This year's college graduates who will soon be seeking jobs, are given a few words of advice as to their conduct when being interviewed by prospective employers, in the current issue of the University Placement Review, published by the University of Pennsylvania.

"Sincerity, modesty and good manners are most essential," says the Review. "Avoid personal inquiries and rude curiosity, such as attempting to read correspondence or other papers lying on the interviewer's desk, listening to his telephone conversations, or interrupting another speaker.

"Have intelligent and significant questions to ask concerning the institution, vacancy, and the qualifications expected of the appointee. Look the interviewer in the eye while conversing; sit erect; be alert, pleasant, consistent and determined, but do not take too much of his time. Give direct answers to questions; concise and definite information about yourself. Do not require the busy interviewer to 'pump' you unduly for details. Formulate such remarks beforehand. These questions and answers form a basis for judgment.

"State essential facts concerning the position you desire, your ambitions, any experience you may have had, your education, and personal details of age, religion and marital status. Tell of anything you may be doing to improve yourself during your leisure.

"Do not say 'I am willing to accept any job you offer me.' Explain what you have done, can do and want to do. Should the question of salary arise, do not respond that you are willing to work for practically nothing, for the employer will judge you worthy of no more; state the minimum wage acceptable. It is well to have a typewritten summary of your qualifications to leave with an interviewer, in instances where application forms are not supplied."

Chinese Language Summer School

The increasing interest of American scholars in Chinese affairs and the need for Chinese language training as a tool for economists, sociologists, political scientists, artists, etc., has led the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations to undertake a Chinese Language Summer School in 1937 (June 28-August 21). This school will be associated with the Linguistic Institute at the University of Michigan and will provide a concentrated course of eight weeks in introductory modern Chinese.

Only graduate students and professional people, whose work will definitely be assisted by a knowledge of Chinese, will be admitted. Instruction will be given by Professor George A. Kennedy of Yale University, assisted by Mr. Chih Pei Sha of the University of California. Arrangements will be made for granting academic credit through the University of Michigan. A few scholarships will be available.

It would be absurd to suggest that an eight-weeks course would give anyone an adequate grasp of the Chinese language but it is possible in that time, by dint of concentrated work, to make a useful start. The students in this school will have the advantage of using new, carefully prepared reading materials, employing every typographical aid, which will give them opportunity for extensive reading practice very early in their course of study. The lack of such materials heretofore has been a serious handicap to beginning students. The content of these new texts is based on a series of readers written by Dr. Chuang Tse-hsuan, formerly director of educational research at Sun Yat-sen University in Canton. Professor Kennedy has re-edited them, keeping the vocabulary within the range of the first essential 1000 characters, indicating typographically the less frequently used words. The Chinese phonetic symbols are given beside each new character the first five times it appears in the text.

Further information may be secured from Miss Ruth Earnshaw, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East Fifty-second street, New York City.—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Shop Work Linked to Academics

Boston Trade School Among Those That Stress Both

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Apprenticeship is a long process in any trade, and after a youth has become an expert welder or carpenter or plumber he may have no knowledge of algebra or chemistry or the writings of Shakespeare or Scott. Trade schools have in some communities furnished the means whereby boys, and girls too, who must earn money at an early age, are taught the fundamentals of a trade while they are at the same time absorbing knowledge of an academic nature.

The Boston Trade School for boys, in Boston, Mass., is a very good example of such an institution, to which not only the city but the Federal Government and the State give financial support. The pupils, admitted free, come in the main from families which will need them to maintain themselves, possibly help also to defray the expenses of the home, as soon as they are legally employable.

With an Academic Background

Boys must be fitted to go out into the world, at high school graduating age, and make a living in an established trade. They must also have in substance the learning received in the regular academic high school, with the exception of foreign languages.

It has been found possible, with a fairly long school day, from 8 to 3:30, and an average of two hours' homework a day, to give young men a four-year course including English, mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry), industrial geography, civics, hygiene, drawing, chemistry, and even music, in addition to shop work of at least 25 periods a week. There is a choice of any one of 14 trades—airplane service, automobile mechanics, cabinetmaking, carpentry, electricity, forging and welding, machine practice, masonry, painting and decorating, plumbing and steamfitting, printing, sheet metal work, radio.

Pupils From Other Cities and Towns

Boys who enter this school must be 14 years old and graduates of a grammar school (in the United States an elementary school which equips pupils for the secondary schools). They must be mechanically inclined and without mental or physical handicap. In addition to local enrollment many pupils are accepted from other cities or towns in the State, where there are no such institutions, and their home community contributes half the cost of their education. A number of Trade School graduates have later entered college, with some special consideration in view of the lack of foreign languages. And some, after several years in a trade, and subsequent teacher training, have returned as members of the Trade School faculty.

A pupil whose homework may be English composition and wireless telegraphy finds that the former is as essential as the latter when it comes to broadcasting over the school's short-wave station, WBTS. A student of carpentry who learns, by working on the model house framework set up in the workshop, to design and construct a "winder" staircase, is equipped to do something which many merely apprenticed carpenters cannot do, something often left perforce to the foreman. He is taught, as the pupils are in the machine-shop, to make and work from blue prints. At the start of his carpentry career he possesses a knowledge of all the various types of construction taught in the school, instead of having to acquire it a little at a time, according to the particular jobs he happens to become engaged in.

Established in 1912, the school has kept abreast of mechanical invention, and its equipment in all departments is up to date. The automobile department, for example, with its capacity for 30 cars, is furnished with the latest diagnosing machines—elaborate, rather impressive contrivances capable of putting their mechanical equivalent of finger on the cause of motor trouble. There are old cars for first-year boys to work on. Those who have become adept at making motors, testing machines, cleaning spark plugs, boring cylinders, repairing generators, are permitted to perform operations on cars brought in for adjustment by members of the staff or other students.

Graduates Are In Demand

When jobs in the trades are available the graduates of this school have little difficulty in obtaining employment. Manufacturers and foremen welcome them, for their work is highly rated throughout New England. Especially is this true of the airplane service department, which overhauls naval airplanes for the government station at Squantum, Mass. The Trade School is one of four schools in the United States to have a license from the Department of Commerce which, along with the War Department and the Navy Department, co-operates by supplying planes, motors, instruments and materials for instruction.

Visitors to this division of the school are likely to find the pupils engaged in any number of tasks incidental to reconditioning and repairing a damaged plane. Two great yellow torsos of airplanes—technically known as fuselages—rest in the middle of a courtyard adjoining the shop. Stripped of wings and other members they look strangely unfliable. They are very useful, however, for experiments and instruction in installing engines, landing gear, tail or control surfaces, and for learning to cover the body with a protecting coat of aluminum foil. Riblike wooden or steel frames of wings hanging near the ceiling, propellers being balanced on a stand, wings being sprayed with "dope," and powerful-looking five- or nine-cylinder engines give the workshop an atmosphere of competence justified by the department's status in the air mechanics field. Five complete major overhauls have been accomplished this year.

Once a week the whole school assembles to see films of an industrial character. By this means processes of manufacture in various trades are shown in a way no amount of textbook reading could show them. Choral singing for the entire school is conducted weekly, and a large glee club of pupils gives annual concerts, with radio broadcasts. Athletics are not omitted. Football, baseball, track, hockey and swimming are directed by the department of physical education at the Boston public schools.

Young People of Today

Many people are greatly concerned today over the problem of youth. They fear instability and lack of morale in the coming generation. It is true that young people are no longer accepting authority as such, or adhering to traditional definitions of good and evil. On the other hand, the frankness, honesty and open-mindedness of American youth should entitle it to a fair chance at taking part in the game of life. If young people are helped to learn for themselves, and to try out their own ideas, the result need not be feared. —A. D. H., in Antioch Notes.

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Monterrey Plans Better Homes for Mexican Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Monterrey and the state of Nuevo León, co-operating with the Federal Department of Labor, has launched a better housing campaign for workers.

A number of prizes will be offered for the best housing plans for units and for groups of homes submitted by Monterrey architects or builders, and efforts will be made to interest factory owners in helping to erect such housing units as are selected by the judges. As yet, no time limit has been placed for the submission of plans.

Although several large industries and factories in Monterrey have erected housing units for their workers which are superior to what laborers can afford in the city, there are still many workingmen's sections of the city which are unsuitable for housing, yet which are serving as homes for many of Monterey's 20,000 industrial laborers and their families.

"The traditional small Mexican home," said Pedro Corro Fuentes, Monterrey inspector general of labor, "with its tiled floors, thick plaster walls, and paved inner patio is both cheap and clean. It is no fire risk, and it is comfortable, and easily built. I hope that contestants will keep in mind, too, the genuine fondness of the Mexican for this type of home."

The Monterrey steel mills have for some time attempted to help in the problem of housing by forming a club of their workers, with monthly dues, for each peso paid by a worker, the company pays two pesos. At the end of the year, with these funds, the company builds as many small neat houses as the money permits, on land which the company donates. These houses are then raffled off among the workmen. The winners have a clear title to their home, may live in it, sell it, or in any other way treat it as entirely their own property.

The money of those workers who contribute but do not win homes is kept for them in a savings account, at regular interest, and may be withdrawn whenever they wish to abstain from the raffles. In any event, in case they do not win homes, and the money is not withdrawn, the workers have the enjoyment of an annuity after 10 years, or the payment of a lump sum . . . their savings, plus interest.

Literary Clubs Thrive in Ozark Mountain Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINERAL SPRINGS, Ark.—Classics of literature, plays and serious debates are as important to young people of the Ozarks in this section as their square dances, song festivals and socials.

Here, in a response to a need for pleasant educational interests for high school students and graduates, literary clubs, which meet in the heart of the mountain districts, have been formed. Through these clubs young people are putting on their own plays, giving dialogues and musical programs and conducting debates.

Child Labor Bill on Lowell Model Reaches Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8 — Two anti-child labor bills were introduced in Congress yesterday, one modeled on proposals of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, the other striking at the practice through an opening recently provided by the Supreme Court.

Representative Dudley A. White (R) of Ohio introduced a proposed amendment which he said carried out recommendations of Dr. Lowell. It would be introduced later in the Senate, he said, by Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont. It would fix the minimum age at 16, instead of 18 in the now pending amendment, and would require ratification by states in the next five years. It would give Congress power to limit and regulate labor in certain industries under 16.

"It is designed specifically to meet the objections of those who have feared that the old child labor amendment might be interpreted as giving the Federal Government control over child training and education," Mr. White said.

Meanwhile in the Senate the Interstate Commerce Committee favorably reported out today the Wheeler-Johnson child labor bill designed to regulate the product of children under 16 in interstate commerce. This is designed to take advantage of the Supreme Court ruling in the Kentucky whip case upholding the barring of prison-made goods from the states which prohibit sale of such goods.

Still a third drive is going on concurrently against child labor in the new Roosevelt wage-hour bill. Some advocates want this feature separated from the minimum wage and maximum hour features of the measure. The Wheeler-Johnson bill would effect this.

Law to Curb Jaywalkers Proposed for St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8 (AP)—An anti-jaywalking ordinance which would provide for fines of from $5 to $500 for pedestrians who refuse to obey automatic traffic signals or policemen, has been proposed by Alderman Whitelaw Terry.

A similar ordinance, enacted in 1929 for a trial period, was disregarded by the public. Police made little effort to enforce it.

Australian Tonnage Far Ahead of British In Trading Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust. — The British Board of Trade correspondent, Hastings C. Reed, has released statistics concerning the net tonnages of shipping from Australia into British ports and clearances from British ports for Australian ports during the year 1936.

The trade homeward, Fremantle being invariably the port of final clearance from Australia, reveals the dispatch of a remarkably high percentage of cargo carriers. The total net tonnage cleared from Australia was 2,955,000, with cargo, out of a cargo and ballast total of 2,968,000 tons.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1812 1937

CELEBRATING *the* 125th ANNIVERSARY *of The National City Bank of New York*

THROUGH WARS, FIRES, PLAGUES AND PANICS

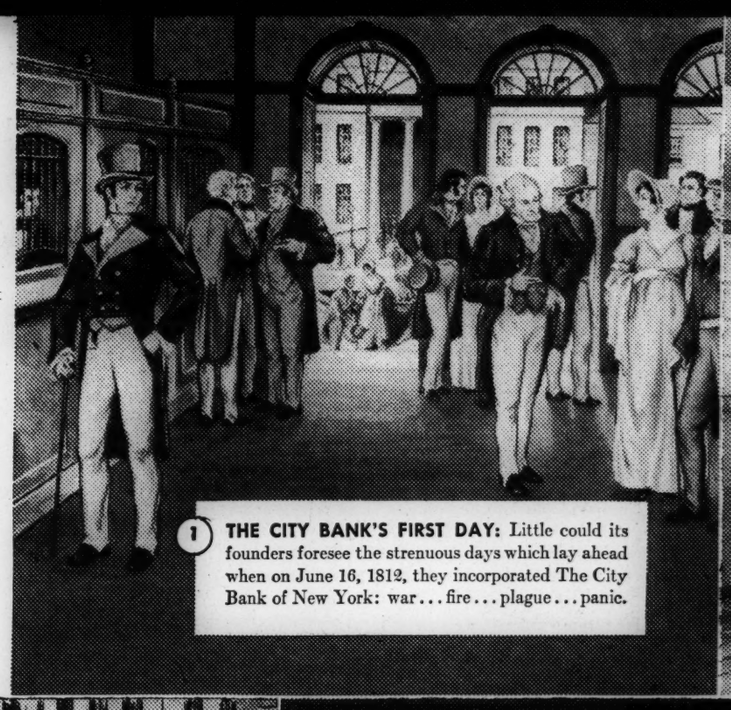
The Story of a Bank That Grew and This Month Celebrates its 125th Anniversary

Why are banks? What makes them endure? What services does a big bank perform for its community and the nation at large?

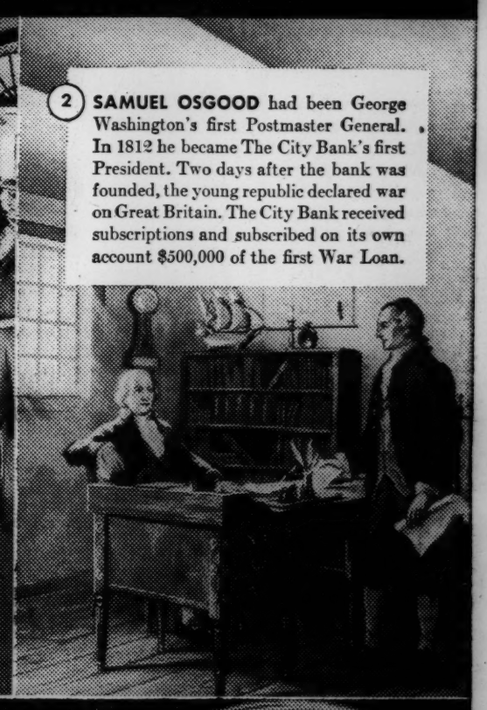
How has The National City Bank contributed to the development of New York, and of the United States, in its life of 125 years?

This month, as we mark our 125th Anniversary, we should like to answer these questions simply and factually.

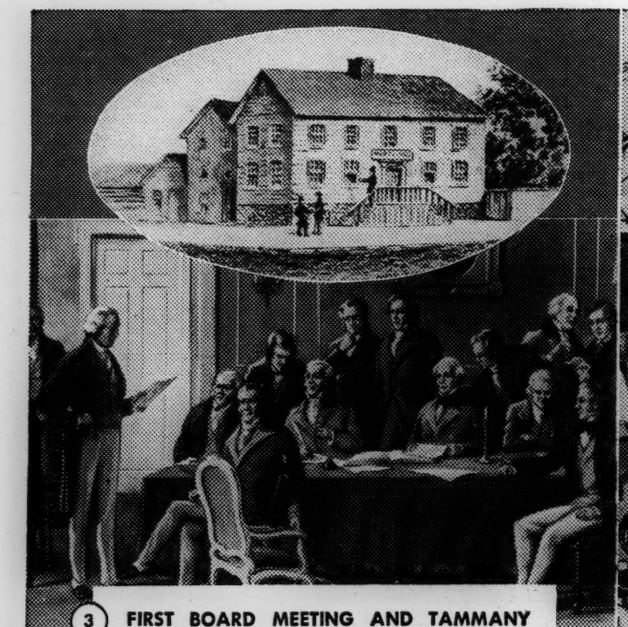
Since this is an era of speed, of quick impressions, of pictures, we shall tell pictorially how our bank grew and how it works.



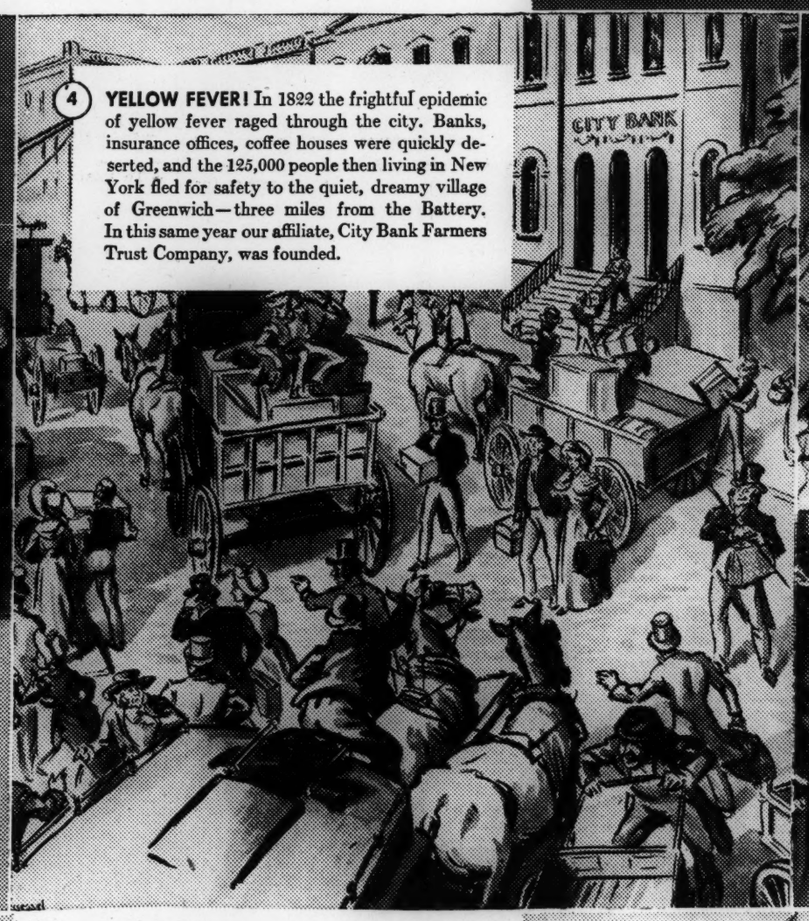
1 **THE CITY BANK'S FIRST DAY:** Little could its founders foresee the strenuous days which lay ahead when on June 16, 1812, they incorporated The City Bank of New York: war . . . fire . . . plague . . . panic.



2 **SAMUEL OSGOOD** had been George Washington's first Postmaster General. In 1812 he became The City Bank's first President. Two days after the bank was founded, the young republic declared war on Great Britain. The City Bank received subscriptions and subscribed on its own account $500,000 of the first War Loan.

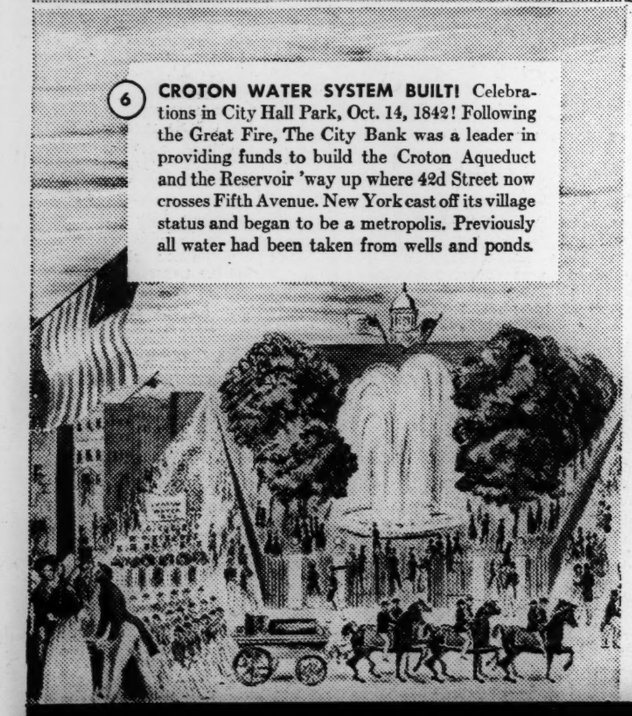


3 **FIRST BOARD MEETING AND TAMMANY HALL,** where it was held. Tammany Wigwam was a favorite meeting place for business organizations in 1812. Here the Directors met to discuss the difficult problems occasioned by the war. They had started with $800,000 capital. In 1818 came the first severe depression, aftermath of the war. But the country weathered it; and, with sound financial leadership, grew more prosperous than ever.



4 **YELLOW FEVER!** In 1822 the frightful epidemic of yellow fever raged through the city. Banks, insurance offices, coffee houses were quickly deserted, and the 125,000 people then living in New York fled for safety to the quiet, dreamy village of Greenwich—three miles from the Battery. In this same year our affiliate, City Bank Farmers Trust Company, was founded.

5 **MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BURNS!** In 1835 a disastrous $18,000,000 fire destroyed almost a third of the city, burned 693 buildings, among them the marble Merchants' Exchange in Wall Street. It was on this same site, 55 Wall Street, that a newer and finer structure was built, since 1908 the Head Office of The National City Bank of New York.



6 **CROTON WATER SYSTEM BUILT!** Celebrations in City Hall Park, Oct. 14, 1842! Following the Great Fire, The City Bank was a leader in providing funds to build the Croton Aqueduct and the Reservoir 'way up where 42d Street now crosses Fifth Avenue. New York cast off its village status and began to be a metropolis. Previously all water had been taken from wells and ponds.

THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES TODAY

From the Head Office at 55 Wall Street, The National City Bank now covers Greater New York with 72 branches and reaches around the world with 71 branches and affiliates in 23 foreign countries.

Today its resources have grown from $800,000 to almost two billions; it has more than 1,000,000 customers, more than 85,000 stockholders. Every day at least 1200 new people borrow money from National City's Personal Credit Department (800 borrowing sums of less than $300). National City has become the bank of many of the country's largest businesses; but, equally important, it is the bank of hundreds of thousands of small businesses, and families and individuals of modest means.

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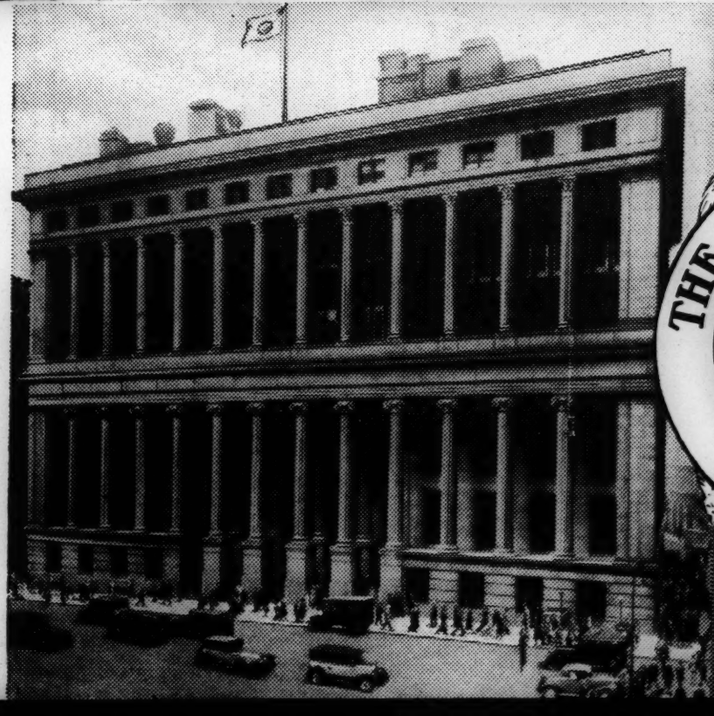


THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK EST. 1812

THE BRANCH AROUND THE CORNER CAN SERVE YOU AROUND THE WORLD

Noval and the Three Beasts

ALL who read folk-song and folk-story know of the work of Douglas Hyde, whose Irish pseudonym, "An Craoibhin Aoibhinn" (The Pleasant Little Branch), is almost as famous in Anglo-Irish letters as George Russell's "A.E." This world is familiar with Hyde's fine collection of Irish folk-tales, "Beside the Fire," and his "Love Songs of Connacht," to which Synge was indebted for the exuberant and ebullient speech of "The Playboy of the Western World." But few know that Hyde spent the year 1890-1 here in North America; that he studied the folk-lore of the Milicete Indians, an interesting account of which he published in 1891 in a New England newspaper.

In this article, "On Some Indian Folk-Lore," we catch a glimpse of the celebrated Irish folk-lorist in action on American soil. This paper is an account of the expedition on which he made his richest find of Indian folk-stories.

* * *

IT STARTED OUT as a trip after caribou. With two Milicete Indians and two half-breeds, Hyde pitched his tent in two feet of New Brunswick snow with the thermometer at 35 below zero. Unfortunately for the stalking, that evening the snow which was falling turned to rain, and this, freezing on top of the snow, made a brittle crust through which the men's snowshoes broke with snaps like pistol shots. As long as this crust lasted, there could be no stalking of caribou.

But the conditions which dismayed the stalker must have delighted the folk-lorist. It is one thing for a white stranger to walk into an Indian camp in the broad daylight and ask for stories—Hyde had tried that with small success; it is another thing, having told a story of your own before the camp-fire to your tent-mates after the evening meal, to have them reply in kind. For two weeks Hyde and his companions had to wait for new snow to fall which would deaden the noise of their snowshoes. And Hyde, the folk-lorist, used that time well.

One of the men with him was a half-breed Milicete, son of a Hudson Bay French *voyageur*, who had become so Indianized he never spoke anything but Indian to his children. His French vivacity and exuberance, breaking through the Indian taciturnity in him, made him the best story-teller of the four, and from him Hyde got his best stories.

* * *

BAITING HIS HOOK with some Irish stories of his own, Hyde at once began to fish the pond of the half-breed's memory. He discovered that many of the half-breed's stories seemed to have filtered into Indian from French-Canadian, and Scotch and Irish Gaelic sources, which is not surprising when we remember that many of the *voyageurs* were Scotch.

Hyde finds particularly interesting a story which he considers to be of unmistakable Indian origin, a close parallel to that strange piece of Irish folk-lore, *The Tailor and the Three Beasts*, printed in "Beside the Fire." In the Irish version this is the story of a clever Galway tailor who threw a needle at a flea, and, excited by that act of valor, said: "What a brave man am I," and straightway set out for Dublin to do what was baffling all Ireland—build the King's Court.

* * *

ON THE WAY there, he meets successively three animals—a white horse, a fox, and a lion—all of whom ask for his aid. He pretends to aid them, really imprisoning them in so doing; and, when they complain, he tells each to wait in the straits into which he has put him until he comes back. At Dublin he triumphs over three giants, builds the King's Court, and wins to wife the King's daughter, with whom he sets out for Galway. After the tailor and his bride have left, the King and his nobles regret that they have allowed the tailor to carry off the princess, and set out in pursuit of them. They come in order upon the lion, the fox, and the white horse, all three of whom report that the tailor and his bride have passed by. Each prays that he may be loosed to join in the chase. The King looses them, and they hurry ahead of the King and his party in pursuit of the fugitives.

"When the tailor (I am now giving the exact words of the story as translated from the Irish by Hyde) saw them coming, he got out of the coach with his wife, and he sat down on the ground.

"When the old white garraun (horse) saw the tailor sitting down on the ground, he said: 'That's the position he had when he made the hole for me, that I couldn't come up out of, when I went down into it. I'll go no nearer to him.'

"'No!' says the lion, 'but that's the very way he had, when he was making the plough that I was caught in. I'll go no nearer to him.'

"They all went from him then and returned. The tailor and his wife came home to Galway. They gave me paper stockings and shoes of thick milk. I lost them since. They got the ford, and I the flash (little lake)."

* * *

IN THE MILICETE version, the tailor is replaced by Noval, an Indian born with a bow and an arrow and a pipe. He, too, wins the daughter of the chief by his wits, and after he has married her, two of the chief's sachems, jealous like the King and his people in the Irish version, take Noval out to a swampy place, where they know there is a great white bull, and there leave him. When the bull charges him, Noval takes out his pipe and begins to play. Charmed, the bull stops and asks Noval to teach him the tune. "Come home with me," says Noval, "and I will do it," and he takes the bull home with him and shuts him up in his garden. Seeing that this device had failed, the sachems tried the stunt successively with a white stallion and a white bear, both of whom Noval charms in the same way, takes home, and shuts up in his garden.

* * *

TO GET RID of the three animals, who disturb the peace with their clamor to be taught the tune, Noval takes in turn the white bull and the white stallion to the edge of a precipice, where he pipes them over the edge. The white bear he persuades to climb a tall tree where he pegs his tail into a hole he has bored through the bole. Thinking he has disposed of all three of the animals, he goes home. But the white bull and the white stallion climb back up the precipice, and the bear pulls himself loose and gets down from the tree, and all three meet and go to find Noval.

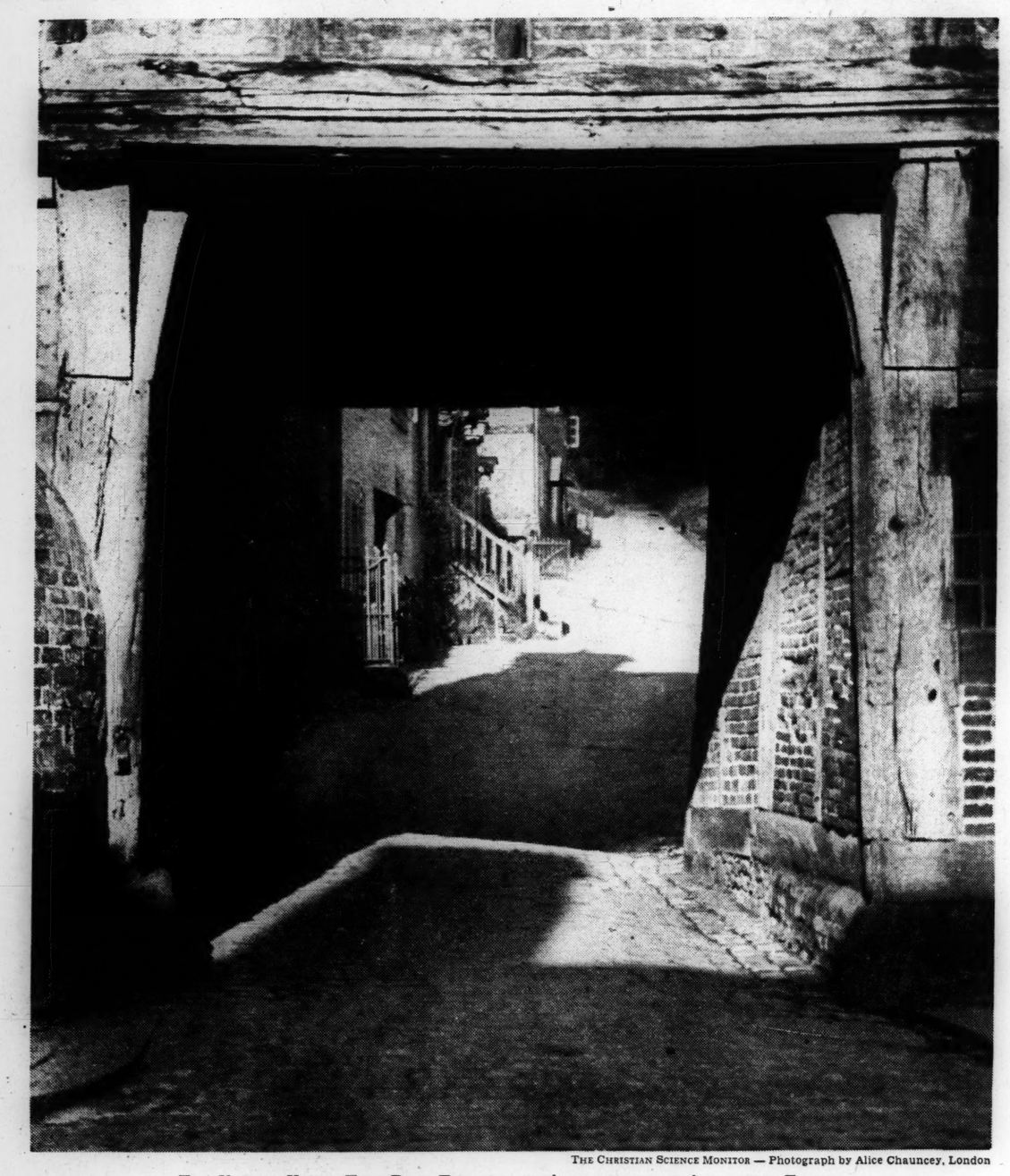
"When Noval heard they were coming (I am now giving the words of the story as Hyde took it down from the half-breed), he ran away along with his wife, and the bear, the bull and the stallion pursued them. At last Noval and his wife got into a boggy place, where they could run no longer, and Noval said: 'It's as good for us to wait.' . . . With that he sat down on the ground, and waited for them. . . . 'That's the way he was,' says the stallion, 'when he made music for me and the next thing he did was to push me over the rocks.' 'That's the way he was with me, too,' said the bull. 'That's the way he sat above on the tree with me,' said the bear, 'we may as well go home and leave him.' They went away then and left him, and Noval and his wife went home and made a feast and I was there too, and I yelled too loud, and they pitched me out of the door."

* * *

BOTH STORIES ARE strange and alike in their strangeness. In both cases we have what looks to be an amalgamation of what was originally two stories: one the story of how a clever man wins his wife; the other of how a clever man outwits three animals. In both stories, the hero wins his wife by his wits; and, after the marriage, the King or his nobles regret it and set on foot measures to unmake it. In both stories three animals—but why labor parallels every reader can well see for himself? Both stories have the ridiculous ending so peculiar to the Irish folk-tale, that bit of nonsense by which the narrator relieves the self-consciousness that follows the end of telling, and the drop from the world of fiction to that of fact.

Hyde thinks the Indian story is of unmistakable Indian origin. If it is, put beside *The Tailor and the Three Beasts*, it forms another link in the chain that shows us how old are our once despised folk-tales. Except for a few stones, a few skeletons, and a few crude implements, they are our oldest and strongest link with prehistoric man.

HORACE REYNOLDS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alice Chauncey, London

THE VISITOR VIEWS THIS ROAD THROUGH AN ANCIENT AND AN ATTRACTIVE FRAME

WHAT a delight it is, when one approaches this old doorway, to find that, instead of leading into a yard, it frames the entrance to a winding country road. A road, moreover, which climbs and leads one's imagination round a green corner, so that irresistibly one is drawn to mount the steep incline to see what lies beyond. Small houses, with flowers growing beneath their windows, open green doors, and beyond the dark shadow of the old doorway the sun spreads a warm golden glow.

Tribute to Oxford

I MUST pay a tribute to the mellowing and moulding influence of Oxford, especially on young men like myself who came to it angular and aggressive from the confident North. It is a great thing to have lived during early youth in the very heart of beauty. People tell me that Oxford has been spoiled; doubtless it might be pleasanter without the noisy cars and buses in the "Corn" and the "High" and the cloud of bicycles passing across Magdalen Bridge four times a day. But the "Corn" was always the resort of shopping citizens, the "High" of gaping tourists, and these can shop and gape none the worse for modern traffic. The college quadrangles and gardens are unchanged, stately buildings enclosing shaven lawns and turbulent masses of colour, a perfection of human craftsmanship, made not for show but to be lived in. I know of nothing in its way so beautiful except the flower market in Amsterdam where tall black houses wall in a canal, black as a metal mirror, and black barges reflect their heaped flowers in the water, and spill them over on the black quays. Mallard and swans still breed on the lake at Worcester; there are still kingfishers in Magdalen Walk, and nightingales in Mesopotamia. Only last summer, walking between the canal and the Cherwell, when a hot July afternoon followed a rain-drenched morning, I came across an army of toadlets hurrying across the path, in the same place where fifty years before I had seen for the first time what was meant by a shower of frogs. There are still kingcups and cowslips and fritillaries in the water meadows, if you know where to look for them. And there is still the rim of low hills from which you can look down on the city of spires dreaming in its plain. Nor have I found, out of Oxford, any company of men more conscious of the past and yet more avid and more tolerant of the present and the future. There is no heresy so startling, no menace of change so alarming, that it cannot be advocated by some, denounced by others with the same bland appreciation. Honour to the past, charity for the present and hope for the future are the background of Oxford thought. . . .

Some flickering memories from earlier days in Oxford:

Ruskin, a small stooping man in an untidy frock-coat, with a rugged face and soft almost startled eyes, came round the Museum with me after one of the Slade lectures which I was attending. He asked to be shown some of the shells, and talked, much as in The Lamp of Beauty. Running his finger lovingly along the lines of the shell, he made me notice the delicate perfection of the structural form and the irregular almost random way in which the colours were splashed on the surface. . . .

I spoke to Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) only once, when I happened to sit next him at high table. The author of Alice in Wonderland . . . was reserved and slightly hesitating in his speech, but he brightened when I spoke to him about his odd little book on logic, issued with a pocket in the cover, holding coloured slips of cardboard by which syllogisms could be turned into mathematical certainties. — SIR PETER CHALMERS MITCHELL, in "My Fill of Days." (London: Faber & Faber.)

What Shall Alcott Do?

IN OCTOBER he harvested his crops and dined with Dr. Channing.

"Mr. Alcott little suspects," the great preacher wrote soon after to Miss Peabody, "how my heart goes out to him. One of my dearest ideas and hopes is the union of Labor and Culture. I wish to see labor honored, and united with the free development of the intellect and heart. Mr. Alcott, hiring himself out for day-labor and at the same time living in a region of high thought, is, perhaps, the most interesting object in our Commonwealth. Orpheus at the plough is after my own heart; there he teaches a grand lesson,—more than most of us teach with the pen."

Emerson too liked to think of Alcott as a laboring philosopher or philosophic laborer. Miss Anna Thaxter of Hingham wrote: "I do rejoice that you are hiring yourself at daily labor. You are thus rendering a most essential service to the community and the age." It was remarkable what aesthetic pleasure it could give to scholarly persons, sitting quietly among their books by their study fires, to think about Alcott at work in the fields or woods all day and then coming home to think and write and read. . . . And Alcott was thoroughly living up to what was expected of him. When his autumn crops had been gathered he went into the wood lots of his wealthier neighbors and chopped wood for a dollar a day throughout the winter. . . .

Although continually occupied, Alcott had not yet found an occupation. In that he was like all America. The indefinite number of things that a man might do, and the unlimited time he had to do them in, kept the problem from assuming any urgency. He could never quite bring his mind to a focus upon that problem. To be sure he had applied for one of the Concord schools, but the unaccountable failure of his application had seemed to relieve him of all further responsibility. Still, he was mildly and hopefully curious about the future of Bronson Alcott. Vague, majestic proposals, usually a little fantastic and seldom tainted by any hint of sordid gain, floated in and out of his thoughts like golden voluminous clouds on a summer horizon. He never walked over of an evening to sit by Emerson's fire, he never stood for a five-minute chat while young Thoreau leaned on the fence-rail, straw in mouth, he never walked out to where Edmund Hosmer was resting his horses in mid-furrow and waiting to drop some acrid maxim of rural philosophy, without offering his latest guess at the mystery of his own future career. He took the thing so easily that it soon became a public problem, exercising the wit and imagination of the village: "*What* shall Alcott do?" As the seasons came and went people began to ask: "What, after all, *can* Alcott do?" Finally, however, the problem lay clear and plain: "What is to be done *for* Alcott?"—From "Pedlar's Progress," by ODELL SHEPARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

He Drives a Taxi

WE HAVE little chance, as I say, of knowing the motor-bus driver and comparing him in personality with the horse-bus driver. But the taxi-driver we can exchange words with, and get to know, and in comparing him with the hansom cabby of yesterday I think the balance falls in his favour. . . .

How many times, when I have been lost in wildernesses, has he picked me up and returned me to civilisation. When a storm has caught me in a lonely street without an overcoat, he has appeared at the corner and rescued me. When I have had to keep an appointment at a club whose address I did not know, he has delivered me there. . . . And when, as happens to the best of us, I have had no money for his tip, and have told him so, he has not cursed me. "That's all right, sir. Another time, perhaps." Much of the vague hostility towards him seems to centre on this matter of tipping, but I have always found that if you frankly tell him you are short, he will accept the explanation civilly. . . .

He seldom bursts into spring-tide smiles, and is not much given to joking. This is because he has to be alert not only for his job itself, but for many external details. He has to be on his guard against those who consider him an easy mark—the bilkers, and those who want to treat him as taxi-man, porter, footman, banker and street-guide. His only job is driving a taxi, and he need perform no other service; though for people who behave decently he often will. He will almost always help with the luggage if you *ask* him; he will oblige a request where he is within his rights in ignoring a command; and his knowledge of London is usually available to any inquirer, whether his taxi is wanted or not. If you have run short of money, and can prove where you live, he will drive you anywhere and call for his fare next day; and I have met many instances of his kindness to really poor people.—THOMAS BURKE, in "London in My Time." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

True Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH gratitude has fallen to the well-known and beloved poet Whittier, because in the following lines he so well expressed a fact now almost universally held to be true:

"O, sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man."

On every hand are evidences of progress in the receptive human consciousness. Useful knowledge increases daily. Better education and more liberty are the privileges of larger numbers. Laws suitable to humanity's need are being enacted. Deeper research, improved facilities for transportation, and better government are becoming increasingly evident. And any one of these evidences of progress might well be sufficient to make men of understanding grateful to be the heirs to so rich a legacy.

The advance in material knowledge has not been the only progress in evidence. An increasing understanding of God and all things pertaining to Him is also discernible. In the year 1875 Christian Science was given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, in her textbook. After a long and careful study of the Bible there was revealed to her the Science of Mind-healing, based on the truth that God is infinite, divine intelligence, and that the real or spiritual man is His image and likeness. This revelation, with its logical deductions, and its opportunities for daily demonstration in the lives of an ever-increasing host, is the most progressive teaching that has come to men since the time of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. This new, yet age-old, truth has been revolutionary and progressive in the declaration that God is the only Mind; that He is all-knowing; that man, His idea, forever reflects and expresses divine intelligence. Along the path of spiritual understanding a progress greater and truer than men have yet known is being attained.

Man's infinite possibilities as the son of God may be comprehended only by gaining an understanding of God. The belief that men have minds of their own by which they think, act, or create, upon their own initiative, has to be met and overcome. Proportionately as this is done advancement will be made in proving true being or selfhood. Throughout the wide world the beneficent power of Christian Science is making itself felt.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 323), "The true idea of God gives the true understanding of Life and Love, robs the grave of victory, takes away all sin and the delusion that there are other minds, and destroys mortality." Following up this statement she continues to hold thought to the things essential to humanity's advance, saying, on the next page: "The purification of sense and self is a proof of progress. 'Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.'"

To attain to the fullness of life and being, then, it is essential that spiritual understanding should replace the belief of any life or intelligence in matter. We must set ourselves earnestly to proving the truth of the age-old teaching that purity of heart is the passport to that progressive spiritual understanding by which even "the last enemy" is to be overcome.

True progress is not found in materiality, but in the understanding of the spiritual fact that man eternally reflects God. This was the progress spiritually discerned by the beloved disciple when he wrote (I John 3:2-3): "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure." The unfolding of Truth in our consciousness is the appearing of the Christ, and the daily manifestation of this appearing is true progress. Resolutely to take up this purification of our thought is to do what will most of all carry us forward to the highest spiritual ideal.

In seeking spiritual progress it is essential to know that God is divine Love. The realization of this removes any sense of pressure from the belief in fear or material obligations. It brings into consciousness the joy and freedom of true being. In Christian Science we learn that omnipresent Love is divine Principle. This heals any fear of a revengeful punishment ever dogging one's footsteps. It also encourages us to understand that the great law of progress is ever maintained by unchanging Love. To the acknowledgment of this truth all must eventually come. The Love which is divine Principle beneficently waits until men turn to its unvarying but tender rule. When children at school attempt to work out a sum in the belief that two and two makes five, the law of arithmetic does not storm or threaten and punish. It abides, unchanging, until the fact that two and two is four displaces the erroneous belief and clears the way for further progress.

Logging Scene

Anonymous

SIX black
horses, tandem,
on the pine-log road; shod
in flying silver refuting
their load.

IRENE STANLEY

Anonymous

SEARCH as I would
I found no name,
No card, no post-mark
Anywhere.
Yet, when I opened the small box
And lifted up the damp, soft pad,
Pungent, wild perfume
From some distant wood
Fell on the air.

Someone had wandered
Down some forest trail;
Had found "wake-robins"
Growing at their feet
And other fragile blossoms
Strangely sweet,
And, in that moment
Of remote delight,
Had known my heart would thrill
At such a sight.
And, knowing this,
Had sent them on to me
Sharing the moment's rapture
Generously.

What matter that the donor
Was unknown?
Someone had wandered through the woods
Alone;
Had felt the urge
To share her joy with me:
My heart sent back its thanks
Impersonally.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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Trojan Oarsmen on Way to Poughkeepsie—Yankee Close to Yielding Leadership

Two Boatloads of Ambitious Californians Headed East

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., June 8—Two boatloads of ambitious and determined University of California sweepsters are en route to the Hudson river where, on June 22, they will seek to stroke themselves back into the win column at the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta.

Only the varsity and frosh crews are making the eastern trip this year. The reason for the frosh going at all, Coach Ky Ebright avers when pressed, is to give the youngsters the necessary experience to train them for the 1940 Olympics toward which Ebright's Golden Bears are already aiming.

The two California shells meet the University of Wisconsin crews June 12 on Lake Mendota as part of their training for the Poughkeepsie race. Wisconsin is making a comeback in rowing circles after a few years' layoff.

What Are Their Chances?

Of course there is much professional and amateur prediction going on here as to just what chances the blue-tipped oars of California have against the powerful smooth-stroking crew from Washington, which headed them by four lengths on the Oakland Estuary April 18, and the hard-pulling eastern favorites—Navy.

Experts rate the Californians an outside chance. Ky Ebright, the diminutive coach, when asked about this says nothing but is careful to point out that the six sophomores in his varsity boat are a much smoother pulling aggregation than that which caught two crabs against the Washington Huskies earlier this year.

Whether or not the so-called "experts" know of what they speak is always a matter of speculation; but it is very evident to anyone who has been a close follower of the art of rowing that Ky Ebright has pulled several surprise rowing packages out of the Hudson as winners.

It must be remembered also that the Golden Bears swept to three straight victories on the Hudson in 1932, '34 and '35, there not being any regatta in 1933.

On the other side of the ledger the University of Washington's strong boatload which took the Olympics in its stride last year is minus only one of its members, and is looked upon to repeat its Poughkeepsie victory of last year. Then there is Navy which has not been defeated this year, always considered a dangerous rival for any Hudson River race, considered "co-favorite" and for whom the East is rooting.

Tentative Seating

All in all it looks as though the Hudson River regatta this year would give closer competition than in many past races. And with University of Washington coaches training several of the eastern boatloads, increased interest is focused on the race from out here.

The tentative seating for the California boats, as released by Coach Ebright when the crews entrained for the East, was:

Varsity boat—Larry Arpin, stroke; Pete Porterfield, No. 7; Rollin Moore, No. 6; Dave deVarona, No. 5; Emil Bergh, No. 4; Jim Schaeffer, No. 3; Gwynne Sharrer, No. 2; Steve Frost, bow, and Harry Kueny, cox. Two alternates are also making the trip.

Frosh boat—Joe Webster, stroke; Chet Gibson, 7; Stan Freeborn, 6; Bernard Schulte, 5; Linton Emerson, 4; Ray Talcott, 3; John Hansen, 2; Al Gilchrist, bow, and Jerry Reed, cox. Burt Schwartz and Harry DuBois are alternates.

And on these two boatloads Californians are pinning their hopes for an "upset" and a resumption of prestige in intercollegiate rowing circles.

Miss Glutting Ties Own Record In Eastern Golf

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 8 (AP)—Tying her own course record, Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, former New Jersey titleholder, took a one-stroke lead yesterday at the end of the first 18 holes of the three-day women's eastern golf championship tournament.

Seeking to regain the crown she won in 1933 at Brae Burn, Miss Glutting fashioned a neat 77, the best woman's mark made on the 6400-yard Plainfield Country Club course since she turned the trick three years ago in a triangular team match.

Tied for runner-up laurels were Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Grace Amory of Glen Head, N. Y., with 78's. Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Newton Center, Mass., and Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, N. Y., posted 80's to tie for fourth place, in the race for the title left undefended by Edith Quier of Reading, Penna.

Within striking distance of the lead were Mrs. Sylva Annenberg of Flushing, N. Y., at 81 and Mrs. Marion Turpie of Plandome, N. Y., the metropolitan champion, at 82.

Covering the last nine holes in men's par 36, Miss Glutting overcame the advantages held by Miss Bauer and Miss Amory on the outward nine. Miss Glutting was out in 41 after three-putting the third and ninth greens. On the homeward journey, she birdied the eleventh after her tee shot missed the cup by only two feet. She scored another birdie on the par four thirteenth following a fine spoon shot and climaxed an excellent round by missing a four-foot putt on the 365-yard 18th.

Oregon Names Holland

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—Leonard Holland, junior from Long Beach, Calif., has been named captain of the 1938 University of Oregon track team.

American League Race Is Thrown Into Confusion

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Yankees, it seems, are not walking away with the American League pennant race. In fact, unless the world champions suddenly change their tactics, a new leader will take over the top position in the standing.

The current American League flag scramble threatens to be one of the closest in years. The Yankees slumped at the start; they even slipped into the second division for a while. But when they shook this decline and started pounding baseball with a regularity that suggested a repetation of their sensational 1936 record, it was whispered that Joe McCarthy's crew might have the pennant clinched soon after July 4.

Offense Slumps

However, that situation has changed completely. Instead of being safely out in front, mowing down opposition with a record-breaking batting attack, the New Yorkers are dangerously close to yielding their lead, and mostly because the hitters are not delivering.

It seems strange that a team loaded with such established batsmen as Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio, George Selkirk, Bill Dickey and Tony Lazzeri, should fall into a slump. Even if one or two of these stars unexpectedly lose the combination at the plate, the others should be capable of carrying the load. However, the Yankees are not hitting regardless of the reason, and their pitching has been unable to take up the slack in the rope.

After dropping a 4-to-3 decision to the Detroit Tigers yesterday through a combination of hard hitting by Hank Greenberg and effective pitching by young Jake Wade, the Yankees held first place by the slim margin of a single game. They have lost four of their last five contests.

Greenberg's homer came in the sixth, with Gehringer on base, and provided the winning Tiger margin. Wade delivered his first complete game and his second victory, limiting the Yanks to four hits. The Bengals stand fourth in the race, 2½ games behind the leaders.

Indians Win

Scoring 14 runs in the first four innings—eight in the third—the Cleveland Indians defeated Washington yesterday, 17 to 5. Earl Averill hit a home run and triple in that big third, to help the Tribe gain a full game on the Yankees. Winners in four of their most recent five engagements, Steve O'Neill's club is second in the complicated American League race.

The Chicago White Sox stayed within five percentage points of the Indians by capturing their ninth straight triumph, 12 to 6, over the Athletics. Like the Tribe, the Sox are only one game behind the New York club. Bill Dietrich pitched for Chicago, although he needed assistance from Clint Brown in the eighth and ninth. The winners made 16 hits and scored seven runs in the eighth inning.

The lowly St. Louis Browns beat the Red Sox yesterday, 9 to 6. Wes Ferrell was pounded for 12 hits and walked five men in losing his sixth game of the year. The Browns scored in every inning except the fifth, sixth and eighth.

The Giants tightened their grip on the National League lead yesterday by defeating the Pirates, 5 to 2. It was Pittsburgh's fifth straight setback in the East and dropped them to third place in the standing. The idle Cubs moved into second. The Giants now lead by 1½ games.

Harry Gumbert pitched five-hit ball for New York and helped his own cause with a home run. It was his second victory.

A two-base hit by Woody English, scoring Pinch Runner Luke Hamlin, gave the Dodgers a 5-to-4 edge over Cincinnati in 10 innings.

A. A. U. Announces Date

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—George Mahar, Adirondack A. A. U. long distance running chairman, has announced that the national A. A. U. 30-kilometer championship event would be run in Albany, July 5. Mahar said he received a letter from National Long Distance Chairman Thomas Kennally of Boston announcing award of the event to this city.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	27	18	.600
Toledo	27	20	.574
Minneapolis	27	22	.551
Columbus	23	24	.489
Indianapolis	21	23	.477
Louisville	21	25	.457
Kansas City	17	23	.425
St. Paul	18	26	.409

Results June 7

Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 4.
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 2.
Milwaukee 9, Columbus 2.
Toledo 5, Kansas City 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	16	.610
Cleveland	23	16	.590
Chicago	24	17	.585
Detroit	24	20	.545
Boston	18	18	.500
Washington	19	24	.442
Philadelphia	16	23	.410
St. Louis	13	28	.317

Results June 7

Detroit 4, New York 3.
Cleveland 17, Washington 5.
St. Louis 9, Boston 6.
Chicago 12, Philadelphia 6.

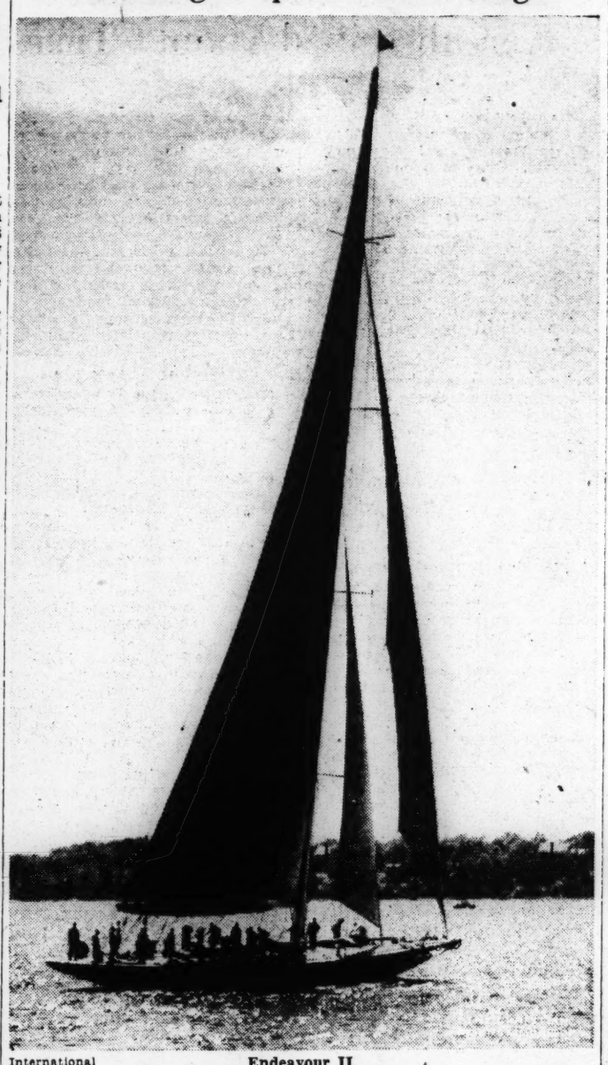
Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	42	24	.636
Sacramento	41	25	.621
San Diego	37	31	.544
Los Angeles	34	31	.523
Portland	32	32	.500
Seattle	30	35	.462
Oakland	25	42	.373
Missions	23	44	.343

Results June 7

No games scheduled.

Challenger Spreads Her Wings



International

Endeavour II

A Striking View of the New British Challenger for the America's Cup, as She Sailed Down Narragansett Bay on a Practice Jaunt. The Graceful Craft Is Owned by T. O. M. Sopwith of England, Who Failed in His Previous Attempt to "Lift" the Cup With Endeavour I

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

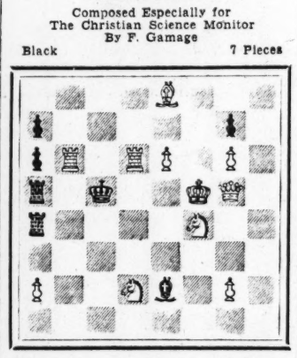
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 8, 1937

Problem No. 1937

Composed Especially for The Christian Science Monitor By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



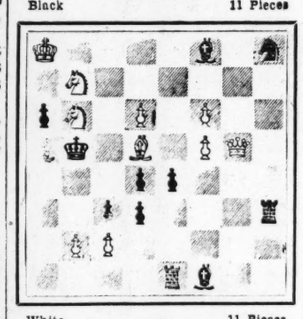
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(An old-fashioned idea, but none the less attractively set)

Problem No. 1938

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Second prize, El Pais, 1908. Once again the editor wishes to express his appreciation and gratitude to E. W. Allen, who has been responsible for these problems by representative American composers.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1935. R-Q8
No. 1936. 1. P-B7 B-Q
2. Q-K
1. ——— K-Q5
2. B-K2
1. ——— BxP
2. B-Q7
1. ——— BxKt
2. B-R3
1. ——— R-K3
2. Q-R8ch
1. ——— QB else
2. Q-B6ch

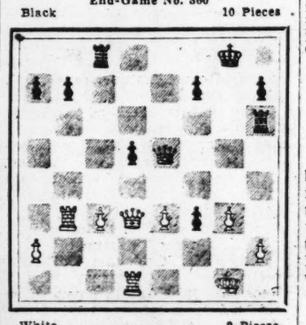
End-Game No. 359. White wins: 1 R-K6, BxR; 2 P-R7, etc.

End-Game

At this point, W. Cohn, playing Przepiorka at Berlin, 1907, initiated an amazingly simple combination which won almost directly.

End-Game No. 360

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Problem lovers have known for a long time that this country has produced many fine composers, but until recently there has been little tangible evidence that great American composers should not be spoken of in the past tense. A recent pamphlet containing 24 original and previously unpublished problems, mainly by American composers, serves as further testimony. This work, sponsored by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, himself one of our finest, and Edward Hanna, Chicago chess publicist, was issued as a memorial to George R. Emery, a Detroit problem enthusiast and composer who had a genius for friendship. Some of these problems will appear in this column in due time, but those who would like to have the complete selection are invited to write Edward Hanna, 2012 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., or Dr Gilbert Dobbs, Carrollton, Georgia, who may be able to supply copies at a modest charge.

Further nationwide interest in problems is reflected in the composing contests sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America. Last year's awards have appeared in a recent league bulletin, and contributions for current tourneys are invited. Some of the prize-winners will be republished in this column. The late Alexander Kish, whose early, perhaps the very first published, problems appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, distinguished himself by winning a number of the high prizes.

The place of R. Cheney, another now established composer whose early efforts found a place in this column, should not be overlooked. As editor of the problem department of the Chess Review, which sponsors a monthly prize contest, solver to judge, and as patron of the Cheney miniature tourney, he is offering great encouragement to new composers.

Another important American problemist who is doing his part to improve and develop new composers is K. S. Howard, problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin. And, of course, Alain C. White's Christmas Series cannot be forgotten, and the folders of the Good Companion Chess Club of Philadelphia are perhaps the most important single force in the development of the modern problem art, although they have not been issued for some 10 years.

It is a pity that all this interest in problems has not been crystallized into a problem society such as exists in England, Holland, Denmark, and other European countries. In addition, some American problem enthusiast should take it upon himself to make sure that in the next international solving contest this country is represented

This game shows Fine defeating the lady champion without much difficulty. From the Margate tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Menchik Black	Fine White	Menchik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 CastlesKR	Kt-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-K4	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 B-Kt5	Q-B2
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	19 QxB	PxKt
5 P-K3	P-QR3	20 B-B6	PxP
6 P-B5(a)	P-B3	21 KR-K	Kt-K3
7 B-Q2	P-K4	22 Q-K3	R-KKt
8 PxP	Kt-Kt5	23 QR-Q	P-KKt4
9 Kt-QR4		24 R-Q6	Kt-B5(d)
	QKtxBP(b)	25 BxP	RxB
10 KtxKt	BxKt	26 QxKt	Q-K2
11 P-KR3	Kt-R3	27 P-K6	P-B3
12 B-Q3	Q-K2	28 R-Q7	Q-B4
13 P-R3	B-B4(c)	29 RxRP	Q-R4
14 BxB	KtxB	30 P-Kt4	Resigns
15 Q-B2!	P-KKt3		

(a) An interesting attempt to punish Black's slow development. Since Black can soon equalize with P-K4, it is not overly convincing, however, although Fine has deliberately avoided orthodox variations.

(b) The KP turns out to be very strong.

(c) Black's misplaced Kt is a problem. 13 . . . P-B3, a possibility, does not seem wholly satisfactory, but is certainly better than the text, which soon leads to definitely and accessible weaknesses.

(d) Why, but then what else? If left to his own devices, White wins with KR-Q and Q-QKt3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	17	.622
Chicago	26	18	.591
Pittsburgh	24	17	.585
St. Louis	22	19	.537
Brooklyn	19	21	.475
Boston	18	22	.450
Philadelphia	16	26	.381
Cincinnati	14	27	.341

Results June 7

Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 4 (10 innings).
New York 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Only games scheduled.

Alice Marble Wins, 2-1

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Alice Marble, American singles champion from San Francisco, entered the third round of the Beckenham tennis tournament today with a three set victory over Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France. The scores were, 3-6, 6-1, 6-1.

Tigers Release York

DETROIT, June 8 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers have released Infielder Rudy York to Toledo of the American Association and recalled Chet Laabs, outfielder, from the same club. York's release provides for a 24-hour recall.

College Baseball Result

Boston C 2, Holy Cross 1.

Class and Color At Poughkeepsie Regatta June 22

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The varsity race of the Poughkeepsie Regatta, college rowing's most famous test, should hit a new high in class and color when the seven eight-oared shells break from the stakeboats at Crum Elbow, June 22.

Only the absence of Yale and Harvard keeps the event from championship classification. Yale, unbeaten in the eastern sprint season, is rated as one of the nation's best eights, and Harvard, beaten only once, is a step behind. The two "Ivy" crews will stage their own private four-miler at New London, Conn., June 25.

Champion at Poughkeepsie last June and freely named the greatest crew of all time is Washington's varsity boat, which also won the Olympic title at Berlin last summer. With it from the West come California and Wisconsin, the latter returning to Poughkeepsie after a 13-year hiatus.

The chief eastern challenge to the coast crews, which divided varsity victories since 1931, is Buck Walsh's Navy crew. Unbeaten this season the scullers from the Severn number Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, and Princeton among their victims. The Navy eight has posted 9:16 for the mile and a half, 8:54.6 for the mile and three quarters, and 6:31 for the Henley this spring.

No other boat in the eastern contingent, Cornell, Columbia, and Syracuse, appears to stand much of a chance against Washington. The Huskies have their Olympic oarsmen intact, although Bob Moch, the coxswain, is gone. Al Ulbrickson, Washington coach, is faced with the pleasant dilemma of hesitating before he picks his varsity boat from two crews, each fast enough to warrant first-string rating.

Against California in April the varsity did 14:55.5 for three miles and the junior varsity turned in 14:49. Both eights have since shaved 14:50 in practice brushes.

California, as usual, is a definite threat. A better line on the Bears than the early season race with the Huskies will be furnished by their clash with Wisconsin, Saturday, at Madison. The Badgers, returning to Poughkeepsie as a part of Harry Stuhldreher's rejuvenation of Wisconsin athletics, have had only one important race, a five-length victory over Marietta at the Olympic distance of 2000 meters. Wisconsin was clocked in 6:31, four seconds faster than California's time against U. C. L. A.

Brown Athletes Awarded Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8—Ninety members of eight Brown spring sports teams have been awarded the insignia of their sports by the Brown Athletic Council, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, athletic director, announced this afternoon. The list of awards covers the varsity teams of lacrosse, track, tennis and golf and the freshman teams in lacrosse, baseball, track and tennis. The varsity baseball letters will not be awarded until the close of the season.

The freshman track team led the list with 15 numeral awards, and varsity lacrosse and track were next with 14 letters for team members and one manager's letter each. The list of varsity awards:

Varsity Lacrosse

Louis C. Adams '37, W. Newton, Mass.; Heroert C. Beasley Jr '39, Cleveland, Ohio; Laurence P. Boyce '39, Baltimore, Md.; Hugh H. Conklin '37, Redford, Mich.; William F. Donovan '37, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ahti A. Erkkinen '38, Stow, Mass.; Edwin W. Fisher '38, Weehawken, N. J.; Albert Hutton Jr. '38, Garden City, N. Y.; James B. McQuire '38, Fall River, Mass.; John M. McSweeney '38, West Roxbury, Mass.; W. Eugene San Filippo '37, captain, Newark, N. J.; Frederick H. Swaffield '37, Taunton, Mass.; William Harrison Jr. '38, Derby, Conn.; Alfred H. Macgillivray '38, Providence, and Donald L. Daniels '37, Manager, Boston, Mass.

Varsity Track

Richard H. Barker '37, Westfield, N. J.; Victor Bernstein '39, Providence; Walter V. Brown '37, Lancaster, Mass.; Robert B. Clark '39, Providence; Benjamin Horowitz '38, Providence; Sherwin J. Kapstein '39, Providence; Milton Ladd '38, Providence; Freedamn D. Loce '37, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capt. Reginald B. McShane '37, Lyndonville, Vt.; Antone G. Cingsen '38, Rumford, R. I.; Chester A. Slater Jr. '37, Washington, D. C.; William S. Thompson Jr. '37, Greenwich, Conn.; William G. Tyrell '37, New York, N. Y.; Douglas S. Widnall '37, Hacknesack, N. J.; and Morton H. Darman '37, Manager, Woonsocket, R. I.

Varsity Tennis

William W. Creasey Jr. '39, East Orange, N. J.; John M. S. Exton '37, New York, N. Y.; John C. Leland '39, Buffalo, N. Y.; Victor J. Pretone '38, Shaker Heights, Ohio; Mass.; William Rice '38, Providence; Capt. Frederick C. Quinn Jr. '38, Fall River, Jackson H. Skillings '37, Newton Centre, Mass.; and James W. Littlefield '37, Manager, Providence.

Varsity Golf

Donald L. Christie '38, Manchester, Vt.; James W. Gurll Jr. '38, New Bedford, Mass.; Bud S. Haskell '37, Captain-Manager, Great Neck, N. Y.; Robert C. Jones '38, Detroit, Mich.; Charles B. Round '38, Providence; and George H. Simpson '37, New Haven, Conn.

Willamette Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Three honorary captains for 1937 and one captain for 1938 have been named at Willamette University. Billy Sutton, an infielder, and Dwight Aden, an outfielder, have been named co-captains for the 1937 baseball team by Coach Keene. The track squad named Bill McAdam '37, as honorary captain for 1937 and elected Norman Hogensen, captain for 1938. Aden is to be given a trial by the Boston Red Sox.

Shore at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8—Dennis Shore of South Africa arrived here last night to compete in the Princeton University invitation track and field meet June 19. Shore arrived in New York City on the Queen Mary and was met at the pier by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at Princeton, and Matty, Geis, Princeton track coach.

Frick Fines Wilson

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—President Ford Frick of the National League has fined Manager Jimmy Wilson of Philadelphia $100 for holding up Sunday's second game against St. Louis, forcing umpires to rule the contest a forfeit in St. Louis' favor.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Case of Dean vs. Frick

It is doubtful if any case of player-vs. league has come up in the history of the National League which has had so widespread publicity as that of Pitcher Dizzy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals and President Ford Frick of the National League. Suspended for "conduct detrimental to the best interests of baseball," the famous pitcher was told that he would not be reinstated until he signed a paper or papers apologizing for or denying the things he was charged with having said. This was the second time within a couple of weeks that Dean had come under the disciplinary hand of the league president, as he had previously been fined for engaging in the "riot" which attended the Dean vs. Hubbell pitching battle. But the second of the two was considered the more serious, and, with Dean refusing to sign anything and President Frick stating that the ban would not be raised until he did, it looked very much as if the talkable Dean had at last come to the cross-roads in his very temperamental baseball career. The issue had at last come to the question as to whether there was any baseball player bigger than baseball.

Staff Photo

Dizzy Dean

Outcome a Surprise

When President Frick made the announcement that the suspension had been raised without Dean signing any paper at all, it is stating the case mildly when we say it came as a big surprise. There can be no question but what the way the case turned out was a victory for the famous pitcher. It is true that he has lost three days' pay; but the fact that he has not signed any papers, which was the basis on which Frick said he would be reinstated, is certainly a victory for Dean. Now the question is which is the bigger, Jerome "Dizzy" Dean or professional baseball? It looks very much to me as if the answer were Dean. Even if as some claim, President Frick proceeded against Dean in the wrong way, it seems to me that the ending which has marked the case is a very weak one on the part of the National League head and puts his organization, as well as major-league baseball in general, in a very poor light.

Going On for Some Time

That Dean has not received more attention from the baseball authorities in the past has been cause for wonderment among many followers of the game. For a number of years he has been quoted as making statements which could in no way be interpreted as helping the game of baseball and his actions have not always been such as would tend to increase interest in the sport. As a pitcher he is one of the greatest of all time; but granting all this, he has seriously affected his value to the game by failing to realize that even the greatest of ball players must not say or do anything detrimental to the best interests of the sport. Statements which he has been credited with making, not including those for which he was recently suspended, have certainly been subject to serious questioning and, while they may have made interesting reading to those who are always looking for something sensational, they should have no part in baseball. The publicity which accompanies such words and actions as the president of the league took exceptions to are bound to do only harm to Dean, the St. Louis Club, the National League and baseball in general. And sooner or later the lid will have to be clamped down on them.

Is the Case Really Settled?

While the suspension has been raised there is a question if the case is closed for good. If Dean is correctly quoted this time, he plans to carry the case to Judge Landis and perhaps to the courts. And perhaps it will be good for the game if he does. When we recall the firm stand Judge Landis took against Babe Ruth some years ago, there is every reason to believe that the high commissioner of baseball will not be found temporizing with Dizzy and when he is through talking not only will Dean know that baseball is greater than any individual player, but the general public will also be convinced of that fact. As it stands now, President Frick has closed the case of Dean vs. Frick; but has given out the hint that if Dean does not change his tactics, he will bring him into his office again. If he does, it is to be hoped that Frick goes to first base instead of letting Dizzy strike him out.

Two Athletic Notables Predict Drastic Changes

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP)—Two athletic notables, Charley Paddock and R. L. "Dink" Templeton, joined today in recommending and predicting drastic revision of the Amateur Athletic Union's method of handling track and field.

To Paddock, once the "world's fastest human," now business manager of a Long Beach newspaper, "the only solution . . . is to have the Government step in as in other countries and take the financing, development work and even the actual supervision of competition in its own hands. I feel confident the plan will be put into effect some day."

Templeton, Stanford University coach, and, like Paddock, long opposed to certain A. A. U. policies, predicted "it is going to come to the place sooner or later where the collegiate organizations cannot stand it any longer and will take over track and field on a national basis from the A. A. U.

"The A. A. U. is not in the business of producing athletes in track and field. All the officials do is try to boss a bunch of athletes who have become champions in college as soon as they graduate."

Templeton said the A. A. U. should adopt the policies effective in some foreign countries, "where track and field development is as much a part of the national diet as eating and sleeping. The A. A. U., under better operation, could provide stadiums and coaches to really encourage America's youth."

Paddock, visualizing governmental supervision, said that "neither rotation of A. A. U. headquarters from section to section, nor permanent establishment of head offices in the West would work out. The latter plan is a splendid one since the Pacific Coast produces most of the best athletes and since the final Olympic tryouts in 1940 will no doubt be held here before the American team sails for Japan.

"The men behind the A. A. U., and I do not mean the officers but rather the politicians, who control the organization, are not going to lose their grip by letting a good thing get away from them in allowing the head offices to be any place other than in New York City."

Dense Fog Halts Cup Trial Races

NEWPORT, R. I., June 8 (AP)—A dense fog rolled in from the sea yesterday and interrupted trial races to select a defender for the America's cup.

After Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated Ranger and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow ghosted around more than an hour through billowing fog banks, the cup committee decided it would be too hazardous to hold a race and sent the boats back to their moorings in Brenton's cove.

They came in to the blaring of fog horns of escorting craft and the Brenton Reef lightship, which remained on her station bellowing her deep throated protest against the elements.

Endeavour I, unsuccessful in 1934, and Endeavour II, one of which T. O. M. Sopwith, English sportsman, will use in his second challenge for the famous trophy, also came out on the ocean course, but they headed back to port even before their potential opponents. Endeavour I scraped her keel while passing over a shoal spot off Fort Adams, but apparently escaped damage.

Newport expected Sopwith, who arrived in New York in the Queen Mary, to lose no time in opening his own trials to select a challenger. His diesel yacht Viva went up to New York to bring him to the scene of the approaching international sailing duel.

Weather permitting, the trials will be resumed today. Ranger thus far twice has defeated Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, and she whipped Rainbow in their only meeting. Rainbow, which Vanderbilt sailed to victory over Endeavour I three years ago, also was beaten by Yankee in their first engagement of the trials.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	33	11	.750
Montreal	25	17	.595
Buffalo	24	18	.571
Toronto	23	23	.500
Syracuse	21	22	.488
Rochester	19	24	.442
Jersey City	14	26	.350
Baltimore	11	29	.275

Results June 7

Montreal 9, Rochester 6.
Newark 8, Baltimore 6.
Syracuse 2, Jersey City 0.
Buffalo 6, Toronto 3.

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Business and Industry

U. S. Financing Permits Continuation of Gold Buying Policy

Commerce and Finance

Some Indication Decline in Cloth Prices Is Halted

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Despite very light trading in primary cotton goods markets during the past week, gray goods prices in many quarters of the market gave evidence of a hardening tendency wholly at variance with the very limited demand for goods.

It was reported that some of the wholesale buying offices in New York have already accumulated a very considerable quantity of buying orders for a wide variety of constructions are are only awaiting unmistakable evidence of a change in price trend before covering these forward needs.

Many pointed to the recovery of an eighth to a quarter of a cent in many of the gray goods prices this past week as strong indication that the bottom of the decline had been reached. They predicted that a continuation next week of the firmer prices seen during the past few days will bring a larger amount of forward covering, and may touch off another spurt of buying that so many have been predicting.

No Price Resistance

Gray goods buyers have been watching the finished goods markets closely, and have been keeping tabs on the movement of cotton goods over the retail counters, observing particularly whether or not there are indications of consumer resistance to the higher prices. So far they have been unable to put their fingers on any substantial basis for their fears in this connection, and the record-breaking consumer response to the annual National Cotton Week merchandising drive did much to allay those fears as well as to re-establish confidence in values.

Sales totals for the week in the print cloth markets have scarcely equaled a full day's output from the looms, but shipments on unfilled orders have kept pace with production so that there has been no backing up of yardage in mills or in warehouses, and nowhere as yet is there any fear of burdensome accumulations of unsold merchandise.

Much of the buying of the week comprised orders for goods for industrial uses, but it was not large enough to be spectacular. Narrow print cloths and sheetings for the bag trade made up much of this buying, but there was also some trading in the thin constructions such as tobacco cloths.

Fine Goods Active

It was the fine goods section of the market that put on the best sales performance. Combed lawns stiffened an eighth to a quarter, and 9-yard 76x72s, which had been available in second hand a week or two ago, at 7¾ cents and even lower, were held firmly in first hands this week at 8 cents and sold there in quantity sufficient to establish that as the trading level, though it was still possible occasionally to buy second hand goods at 7⅞ cents.

There was also trading in combed dimities, and occasional sales of combed voiles. Combed broadcloths moved at unchanged prices around 12 cents for 128x68s or for 136x60s, while 144x76s moved at 13½ cents.

More business was reported in the fancy section of the market, and this included both the novelty dress goods circles, but also the fancy shirtings, particularly the colored yarn constructions. There was also some trading in fine marquisettes, both for drapery purposes and for the dress goods trade.

In the coarse goods markets, 39-inch four-yard 80 squares were sold for 8⅞ cents and 9 cents flat after having sold in a limited way earlier in the week at 8¾ cents.

Sheetings were relatively quiet except those constructions which are used by the bag trade, and the same is true of narrow print cloths.

Although fine goods mills are curtailing production activity to a considerable degree in the effort to hold production to a balance with the present volume of market demand, the coarse goods mills are continuing to operate as much as two 40-hour shifts will permit, in the effort to keep up with deliveries. Unfilled orders in this section of the market are still said to total nearly three months' output, but are dwindling rapidly as shipments continue fairly heavy.

Large Income Gain By Electric Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of Electric Power & Light Co. for the 12 months ended April 30 was $8,993,929 after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes and other expenses and charges, which compares with $3,82,646 in the like period of the previous year, a jump of $5,169,283.

Gross revenues in the 1937 period rose to $102,451,653 from $83,126,079 in the preceding period.

For the three months ended on April 30 the system reports a consolidated net income of $3,050,959 after all charges, compared with $2,031,370 in the quarter ended on April 30, 1936. Gross revenues amounted to $27,779,556, compared with $23,382,-

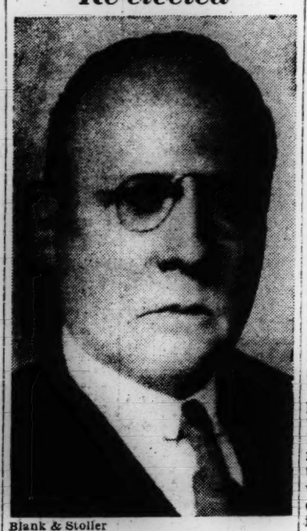
So. Carolina Plans Big Road Building Program

RICHMOND, Va.—South Carolina plans a $13,550,000 road-building program during the next two years.

Chief Highway Commissioner Ben M. Sawyer, who made the announcement, said bridges planned included a new span across the Savannah River, between Augusta, Ga., and North Augusta, S. C. He said the Georgia Highway Department was expected to pay a part of the cost.

Approximately 586 miles of roads will be surfaced, he said.

Re-elected



Blank & Stoller

John C. Botts

Re-elected President of the New York Cotton Exchange. He Is a Partner in Jenks, Gwynne & Co. Alpheus C. Beane Was Re-elected Vice-President. Mr. Beane Is a Member of the Firm of Fenner & Beane

Denver Building Reaches Highest Point Since 1928

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Building contractors in Denver, who turned to other kinds of work during the depression, are coming back to their original business as the city is experiencing its greatest building activity since 1928.

Construction valued at $602,900 was sanctioned in April by the city building department. This, according to Chief Building Inspector W. T. Hedgecock, is the highest April in the last nine years.

A recent report of the University of Denver School of Commerce said that residential property in Denver is occupied 99 per cent and business property, 95.8 per cent. More contractors are said to be active than at any time in the past six years. Former contractors, who were well established at one time, are finding it easier to return because of the new licensing plan of the city building department.

A more uniform code for contractors has been set up in recent years to protect the city from "fly-by-night" builders. Changes in building requirements and regulations also have been put into effect.

Last year new construction in Denver amounted to $8,337,479, an increase of $3,113,863 over the previous year. This year, Chief Inspector Hedgecock said, Denver expects to surpass the $12,000,000 mark.

Although the city is said to be virtually on the edge of a shortage of houses, no abnormal boom is indicated. Much of the stabilization in building construction is attributed to recent formation of an association of residential contractors. To eliminate cut-throat practices and to become better acquainted with their competitors, they have adopted a code of fair standards.

Inland Steel Co. Registers Issue Of $10,000,000 Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A registration statement covering $10,000,000 of 3 per cent first mortgage bonds, Series E, 1952, has been filed by the Inland Steel Company of Chicago under the Securities Act of 1933. The statement said the issue had been sold in January to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at 99 per cent of par and disposed of by that banking firm without public offering to four investors at 98 per cent, or 1 per cent less than the issuer received.

Proceeds from the sale of 74,950 shares of capital stock for estimated proceeds of $6,500,000, registered some time ago along with about $4,-300,000 of other funds, the company stated, were intended for improvements at its Indiana Harbor plant. The expansion includes additional coke ovens with an annual capacity of 250,000 tons; blast furnace with a daily capacity of 1000 tons of pig iron and a continuous hot mill with a capacity of 350,000 tons annually, which already had been started, and five open-hearth furnaces with an annual ingot capacity of 460,000 gross tons of steel, yet to be started. Approximate expenditures were estimated at $16,000,000 for work already started and $5,200,000 for the expansion contemplated.

As to the transaction with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. the prospectus said:

"The company is advised that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has sold said $10,-000,000 principal amount of Series E bonds by private sale to four purchasers who agreed that they were purchasing for investment and not for distribution, at an aggregate price of $9,800,000."

International Radio Corp. Plans New Stock Offering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans for the offering of 31,400 new shares of capital stock of the International Radio Corporation will increase the total number of shares outstanding to 188,400, it was announced. Funds realized from the new offering will be used to augment working capital, in line with plans for the expansion and improvement of the manufacture of radio receiving sets and camera output.

Sales of the company to the end of its fiscal year, July 31, are estimated at about $2,500,000, and production plans for the next year are being laid on a basis of $4,000,000 in gross sales.

Security Act Hits Chiefly Goods Of Big Labor Content

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The load imposed by the cost of social security measures upheld by the Supreme Court will be heaviest on products in which the labor content is largest, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The bulk of the burden will be passed on to the ultimate consumer and the Treasury estimates of the peak requirements of the bill's operations mean little or nothing, the service observes.

The following table sets forth the percentage of wages paid of the total value of finished products in 1933, as computed by the Department of Commerce. The data are the latest available, as 1935 figures will not be along for another month or two. Although few of the wage increases of the recovery period show up in the 1933 figures, it is improbable that there have been any wide shifts in relative positions in the past few years, and so the table permits fairly accurate conclusions as to which fields will be hit hardest.

	Per cent Wages of Value of Products
Sugar refining	3.6
Cigarettes and cigars	5.6
Petroleum refining	6.5
Meat packing	7.5
Fertilizers	7.7
Paints	8.3
Food	9.4
Automobiles	9.5
Chemicals	10.4
Tin cans	10.9
Paper	14.8
Non-ferrous metals	15.6
Cement	16.0
Automobile tires	18.3
Automobile parts	19.4
Iron and steel	20.3
Printing and publishing	20.6
Electrical equipment	21.0
Textiles	21.2
Bakery products	21.4
Leather	22.2
Glass	23.6
Machinery	24.2
Radio	24.3
Shoes	25.7
Machine tools	30.4
Office equipment	30.9
Agricultural implements	32.2
Shipbuilding	36.6
Aircraft	38.8

Concerning the ultimate cost of the program to business at large it is to be noted that the plan as it stands will impose maximum charges on the typical employer in 1949. He then will be paying 3 per cent of total pay rolls into the unemployment insurance fund and 3 per cent into the old-age pension fund. The Treasury estimate in 1935 that the aggregate of the two would be $1,800,000,000 per annum in 1950, and that by 1980 the total of accumulated receipts, including the $900,-000,000 per annum collected from employees, would be $47,000,000,000.

That the plan will be adhered to until such time as a fund of that size has piled up is inconceivable. virtually all close followers of this legislation think it all but certain that collections will be made at the specified rates only until a sizeable fund has been accumulated and or the Government is back on a basis where income equals outgo. Thereafter, this line of reasoning goes, the plan will be revised to operate on a pay-as-we-go basis. It is conceivable that levies then might be larger than are provided for in the present law, but practically all insurance actuaries think the present scale is excessive and that any revisions will be downward.

Deadlock in Suit Against Aluminum Firm May Be Broken

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Cummings acted to break a deadlock in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America by issuing a certificate designed to remove the aluminum case from Pittsburgh, Penna., to a special three-judge court at Philadelphia.

Last month Federal Judge Robert M. Gibson issued an order at Pittsburgh restraining the Government from prosecuting the case anywhere outside western Pennsylvania.

At First Mr. Cummings said this "stalled" the Government. But in his latest statement he said he had mailed an "expediting certificate" to the clerk of the Federal District Court at Pittsburgh where it will be filed automatically when received.

In an accompanying statement, the Attorney General asserted that he did not propose to play "judicial chess" with "the nation's number one monopoly."

Banks Cut Holdings Of U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal reserve member banks continued to dispose of government securities during the week ended June 2.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 cities disposed of a total of $24,000,000 in government securities whittling aggregate holdings of both direct and fully-guaranteed obligations to $9,443,000,000.

The banks' holdings of federal issues have declined for eight consecutive weeks, the decrease totaling $266,000,000. Holdings now are $771,000,000 under the same week a year ago.

The board's statement said loans by reporting banks to commerce, industry and agriculture totaled $4,-260,000,000 on June 2.

Of the total, $561,000,000 were loans made with securities as collateral and $3,699,000,000 were otherwise secured or unsecured. The loans on securities decreased $2,000,000 for the week, while those otherwise secured or unsecured increased $28,-000,000.

Real estate loans remained unchanged at $1,161,000,000, while loans to banks increased $13,000,000 to $123,000,000.

Reflecting withdrawals for the Memorial Day holiday, demand deposits declined $254,000,000 during the week to $15,274,000,000.

Thompson-Starrett Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Thompson-Starrett Co. and subsidiaries reported net loss, after tax, interest, etc., for the year ended April 29, at $275,369, compared with net income of $31,286 in the preceding year.

United States New Bond Issues Oversubscribed About 6 Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—An oversubscription of yesterday's $800,000,-000 new Treasury loans by an amount estimated today at about six times over, now furnishes the Treasury with funds to continue its gold buying and sterilization policy.

Of the total borrowing, $300,000,000 is to retire outstanding obligations and $500,000,000 goes into the Treasury's working balance, where it is definitely needed in order to furnish a surplus to continue gold purchases, which total has now reached $834,-738,677.01.

Success of the Treasury in getting its new cash money, assured by placing the interest rates at sharply higher levels than in recent offerings, nevertheless relieved Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, of considerable anxiety. At close of business Secretary Morgenthau, obviously pleased, said: "Due to the condition of the market, the success of this issue is a significant passing of another financial milestone."

May End New Deal Borrowing

Whether the word "milestone" is to be taken very seriously to indicate that Secretary Morgenthau does not expect to have to borrow extensive new amounts, is not clear. But with repayments and liquidation of obligations owed the Government, there is a distinct possibility that the New Deal has finished its borrowing career, and despite potential deficits next year, will be able to get along.

For the $800,000,000 offered yesterday, a total of $3,631,000,000 was subscribed by late afternoon, and the six-fold oversubscription was about midway of oversubscriptions of the past year. In December, and again last June, oversubscription of Treasury issues was four times over, while in September nine times over was subscribed.

Banks, insurance companies, and institutional buyers were believed to have taken the major part of the issue, attracted by the increased interest rates. Half of one per cent higher than the last comparable offerings, yesterday's securities constituted one of the most critical financing operations of the New Deal. Treasury preoccupations were evident, because officials knew that much excess reserves had been blocked in banks by raising of Federal Reserve Board requirements, while the other obvious factors of fiscal uncertainty played upon the situation.

Big Working Balance Again

Now, however, the Treasury working balance will rise to over $1,000,-000,000—allowing plenty of latitude to make continued gold purchases which all officials here insist will continue.

Government bond holdings have recently been unloaded to a considerable degree by banks seeking to give themselves ample leeway to meet the new reserve requirements. The current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, released yesterday, shows such sales over recent months running to $930,000,000 and their effect on the market for governments had a large share in poducing Treasury anxiety over this issue. Open market operations by the federal reserve board were necessary to counteract the depression on bond prices, and the bulletin reveals that purchases of $96,000,000 were made with bolstering intent.

Now, however, two important corners have been turned: the increase of reserve requirements by 100 per cent is complete, and the new borrowing is successful. If June tax receipts should be less disappointing than the March takings—a probable result—the Treasury will be able to close its fiscal year on June 31 with a more roseate picture than anticipated.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Steel Trade—Due to a higher rate of building activity coupled with the local public works program, the production activities of the Mexican iron and steel mills were considerably stepped-up during 1936 with indications that the output for 1937 will register still further gain. Mexico has iron deposits but not sufficient for local use and scrap continues to be imported from the United States in important volumes.

Autos in Mexico—Automotive business in Mexico during the first quarter of the current year is considered by local dealers to have been one of the best three-month periods recorded Sales volume increased compared with the preceding three-month period and would probably have been larger had it not been for the delays in the deliveries of new units. For the first time in many years sales of new cars in the lower middle price and medium priced field have increased compared with the most popular low priced units.

Radios in Panama—The demand for radio receiving sets in Panama has increased steadily since the inauguration in 1935 of regular radio broadcasting within the Republic. Imports of radio receiving sets into Panama, which totaled 1618 units in 1934, advanced to 2588 units in 1935 and registered a further increase in 1936, when imports were recorded at 3120 units, practically all of which originated in the United States. The average price paid by the consumer for receiving sets of the combination shortwave and broadcast bands is about $60.

Panama Buying Lumber—Importations of lumber into Panama for construction purposes during the first quarter of 1937 amounted to 2,288,974 square feet compared with imports in the preceding quarter of 973,219 square feet, the increase being largely due to improved shipping conditions from the West Coast of the United States as well as to the continued increase in construction activities. Due to the inability of importers to secure cargo space from the West Coast of the United States, lumber stocks were very low at the beginning of the year.

Guatemalan Bananas—Exports of bananas from Guatemala in March, latest figures available, totaled 932,843 stems compared with the combined shipments in January and February totaling 801,310 stems and recorded a slight increase over the 897,459 stems exported in March, 1936.

Guatemala Buys Paper—A steady increase in the consumption of paper of all kinds in Guatemala has been recorded during the past four years. Germany, which has always been a large factor in the paper trade of Guatemala, advanced to the dominating position of supplier of paper to this Central American country in 1935 Largely as a result of this competition imports from the United States, particularly in the more important items, have decreased to a very marked degree. The United States still supplies approximately 65 per cent of the total imports into Guatemala of transparent cellulose paper.

Radios in Cuba—Cuba imported more than $1,000,000 worth of radio sets, tubes parts and accessories from the United States in 1936 and prospects are bright for the present year. American manufacturers dominate the market, although some receivers of Dutch origin are being sold. Imports of radio apparatus from the United States show seasonal characteristics, the highest imports being in the month of December.

Avocado Exports—Favorable weather conditions prevailing in Cuba are expected to cause a yield of avocados equal to that of 1936. Exports of avocados to the United States in 1936 amounted to 9,844,089 pounds gross weight compared with 9,376,387 pounds gross weight in 1935. With favorable conditions it is anticipated locally that in 1937 exports will equal those of last year.

Costa Rican Cocoa Beans—Shipments of cocoa beans from Port Limon, Costa Rica during the first quarter of 1937 were greater by more than 669,851 kilos than during the like period of 1936. Owing to the decline in the price paid for cocoa beans on the United States market followed by an appreciable rise in price on the German market, local shippers shifted from American to German buyers during January. The result was that there was a considerable decrease in exports to the United States and a corresponding increase in shipments to Germany.

RFC Disbursed $25,955,198 in April; Repayments Same Period $37,000,134

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of April new authorizations and commitments by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation increased to $114,663,093, the largest item being $60,000,000 for the metropolitan water district of Southern California, Los Angeles. This authorization was in connection with advances which the RFC was empowered to make to self-liquidating projects under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

Other authorizations included an increase of $15,000,000 of a previous loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936; $13,366,500 to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of closed banks; $9,290,500 for the purchase of securities from the PWA for resale; $6,004,553 for irrigation districts, and $3,000,000 for purchase of the capital stock of the Disaster Loan Corporation.

During the month actual loans disbursed on these or previous authorization totaled $25,955,198 and repayments of loans $37,000,134.

Banks received $1,131,158 and repaid $4,538,442; mortgage loan companies received $2,979,601 and repaid $6,723,020; building and loan associations received $283,384 and repaid $78,708, and insurance companies, which received nothing, repaid $18,-673 on previous loans.

Direct loans extended to industrial and commercial business in April aggregated $6,572,704, and $634,444 in repayments on such loans were received. Disaster loans, other than those to commercial houses, totaled $102,800.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 5: Receipts, $23,900,976; expenditures, $26,736,379; balance, $1,778,184,941; customs receipts for the month, $8,143,100. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,523,303,960; expenditures, $6,939,154,738 (including $2,645,619,774 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,415,850,778. Gross debt, $35,273,-928,191, anincrease of $9707.99 over the previous day. Gold assets, $12,-066,073,374, including $834,738,677 of inactive gold.

Mayor Asks Banks To Cut Rates On Real Estate Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—The relation of savings banks' interest rates and the "soft voice and spats" of constitutional lawyers to the Metropolitan housing problem had review here today by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as speaker before the Citizens' Housing Council of New York. This is a co-operative group organized out of the fields of real estate, construction, finance and civic welfare to formulate a practical low-cost dwellings program for the city's slum area.

Mayor LaGuardia paid no attention to the recent proposal taken up by the savings institutions here to have the city set up a $90,000,000 revolving fund out of its emergency relief tax exchequer to rehabilitate old-law tenements that do not conform to the safety and sanitary requirements of the multiple dwellings law. He had a suggestion of his own, however, and it was in the form of an invitation to the banks, who own or hold controlling interest in more than half of the slum properties here, to reduce their interest rates on real estate loans. By dropping the rate one half of 1 per cent above what they pay depositors, the Mayor held, the savings bankers would still have an attractive margin on long-term notes, and at the same time would be enabling tenement owners to comply with the multiple dwellings law.

Asks Rate Reduction

"We are enforcing that law, and there is no use finding fault with the tenement house commissioner," the Mayor continued. "Of course, if there is any one in the city who has the capital to build houses to rent at $5, $5.50 or $6 a room, let them come forward. If they don't, we just cannot permit the existence of the present conditions.

"I know that the savings bankers want to help in this housing problem. They are very fine, upstanding citizens, and their institutions are non-profit. Their charter says so. They say so, and I believe them.

"I now invite them to reduce their interest to one half of one per cent more than they pay their depositors. That would be a great help, and I am sure they will call a meeting and put that into effect. They are public spirited men."

Present Law a Makeshift

While compliance with the multiple dwellings law was a "makeshift" and no solution of the housing problem, Mayor LaGuardia said, it would give a breathing spell until new housing could be constructed. He urged the council to shun resolutions because "if the housing resolutions that have been passed were houses, the underprivileged would live in palaces." It would render real service, however, he said, if it could "reconcile existing differences of opinion on housing and unite all schools of thought."

The mayor's jibe at constitutional lawyers came in a reference to the "struggle over the constitutionality of government interference with private capital as related to Federal financing of low-cost housing projects."

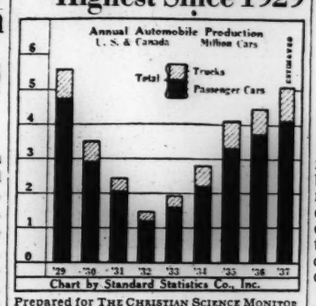
With land values and the cost of materials and labor what they were, the mayor said, private capital cou'd not furnish housing for the masses of population, and he hailed the Wagner Housing Bill as having "great promise" for the achievement of this objective.

"I have a great regard for constitutional lawyers," he continued, "but they haven't built a house since the Constitution was written. All you have to do to be a Constitutional lawyer is to have a soft voice and a pair of spats."

Committee of Security Analysts

NEW YORK—The recently formed New York Society of Security Analysts has announced appointment of the following committee on admissions: Joseph A. Ryan of Herrick, Heinzelmann & Ripley, Inc.; Edward L. Allen of Charles E. Quincey & Co.; John S. Hutchinson of Charles H. Jones & Co., Alfred L. Cowan of Frank C. Masterson & Co. and Robert S. Jenner of Amott, Baker & Co., Inc.

Automobile Output Highest Since 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Production of automobiles and trucks has held close to the highest levels reached since the spring of 1929, but signs of the seasonal decline which normally gets under way at this time of the year are appearing.

Most companies are expected to continue on an active scale at least until the third quarter starts, but production will probably begin to show seasonal curtailment thereafter. Total output for the year is estimated at over 5,000,000 cars and trucks.

Pennsylvania Issue For $60,000,000 Has Rate of 1½ P. C.

HARRISBURG, Penna. (AP)—Pennsylvania will issue a $60,000,000 series of tax-anticipation notes, payable on May 31, 1938, to meet expenses as a new biennium opens.

The notes were authorized by the 1937 Legislature, which approved tax-anticipation borrowing for 1937-1938 up to $175,000,000.

The series will bear interest at 1½ per cent, the same rate as two series totaling $95,000,000 which were paid on May 31. Interest payments on the new series will be made on Dec. 1 and May 31, next.

Bids on the notes, to be known as Series CT, will be received in the office of Gov. George H. Earle until noon on June 15.

The first series, AT, was authorized by the 1935 Legislature to meet relief and other expenses amounting to $50,000,000. An additional $45,-000,000 in a BT series was approved by the special session in 1936.

Both were payable on May 31, but were completely provided for weeks before that date.

The CT series will be in denominations of $5000, $10,000, $25,000 and $100,000.

To provide for their retirement, payments will be made next year into the sinking fund as follows: Feb. 28, $7,500,000; March 1, $15,-000,000; April 30, $17,500,000; May 15, $10,000,000, and May 31, $10,-000,000.

Warren R. Roberts, Auditor General, and F. Clair Ross, State Treasurer, said the State's bonded indebtedness was $132,442,000. To meet this, $12,522,240 has been deposited to date in the sinking fund.

United Gas Corp. Earnings Increase

NEW YORK—United Gas Corporation report for the 12 months ended on April 30 shows a consolidated net income of $11,636,487 after all expenses and charges, compared with $7,362,225 in the year to April 30, 1936. Gross operating revenues of the company and its subsidiaries rose to $43,287,065 from $30,683,608.

For the three months to April 30 the system's report shows a consolidated net income of $4,177,736 after all charges, against $3,490,585 in the quarter ended on April 30 of last year. Gross revenues were $8,501,-288, against $7,903,942.

Locomotive Orders Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Locomotives ordered during the first five months of 1937 were 206 against 108 in the comparable 1936 period; 3903 freight cars ordered in May brought the 1937 total to 44,562, or about double the 1936 figure for that period. Passenger car orders for the five months totaled 446 against 87 in the 1936 period.

Inequalities Seen In British Tax On Arms Profiteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's "National Defence Contribution," a tax designed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government for recovering some of the undeserved wealth of armament profiteers, is proving almost as perplexing to its authors as have been more classic endeavors to "get butter out of a dog's throat."

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's announcement in his budget statement this year of the imposition of this tax was generally welcomed at the time it was made as being a meritorious endeavor in the right direction. But serious difficulties were also seen in its practical application. It was very soon shown indeed that as originally drafted it would have been far too unequal in its incidence to be tolerable. Mr. Chamberlain then agreed to recast it, and he has now done this carefully and with regard to all the objections raised.

Tax Burden Lightened

The burden of the tax has been materially lightened. An impartial tribunal has been provided with powers to make special concessions in individual hard cases. Elasticity has been introduced in the system of assessment so as to enable those liable to the tax to choose the less onerous to themselves of various alternative methods of calculating the amounts they will have to pay.

Exceptional conditions of business are to be taken into account to the benefit of the person assessed. This applies in particular to cases where the yield on capital is much deferred.

All this means that the anticipated proceeds of the tax have been much reduced. At the same time the main feature of the measure has been retained. This feature consists in making the tax payable, not upon income as such, but upon comparatively recent increases in such emoluments.

Law May Be Changed

The idea here is the admittedly reasonable one of securing for the state a share in sudden enrichment of all kinds. It is not desired that in this way the profiteer may in some cases be caught. But is is pointed out that the system means much inequality. It penalizes, for example, more progressive businesses where risks are taken, as compared with their less enterprising competitors. It discriminates also in favor of the holder of fixed interest bearing securities in contradiction to the owner of variable ones.

Although the tax is now generally admitted therefore to have been greatly improved, it is not expected to be able to remain indefinitely upon the statute book.

Canadian Asbestos Production

Asbestos production in Canada during the first two months of 1937 was recorded at 49,755 tons against 34,054 tons during the same period of 1936 and 22,382 in 1935, a Canadian Resources bulletin reports.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 584,780
1937 vol. to date 216,593,594
1936 vol. to date 244,741,614

Some Specialties And Aircrafts Up In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Modest gains and losses were scattered evenly through the stock market today in leisurely trading.

Although Wall Street was reassured by the declaration British monetary policy would remain unchanged, some shares backed away from their tops.

Grains were strong, cotton droopy. The pound sterling was in demand. Francs dipped a trifle.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 550,000 for the full session.

Aircrafts Lead

Aircrafts and specialties gave a better than average performance and steels, hesitant in the morning, gained after noon along with some coppers and rails.

Up as much as a point or so at the best were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, North American Aviation, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda, Kennecott, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Deere, J. I. Case, Western Union, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Howe Sound, Homestake Mining, National Lead, Ohio Oil, Canada Dry, Celotex, National Cash Register, Newport Industries and Texas Corp.

Narrow to down a point were General Motors, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, American Tobacco "B," Dodge, Standard Oil of N. J., American Can du Pont, North American, Consolidated Edison, Seaboard Oil and American Smelting.

Briggs Mfg. pushed forward and motor products declined following ratification of merger plans by directors of the two companies in which two shares of the former would be exchanged for two of the latter.

Zenith Radio was given a substantial lift on a record earnings statement for the fiscal year ended April 30, showing $3.86 a share compared with $2.46 in the preceding 12 months.

Bonds Are Steady

The bond market was quiet today. Small gains were scored by American Telephone 3½s, St. Paul 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Western Union 5s. Slightly lower were American & Foreign Power 5s, Northwestern 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

United States Treasuries were off a trifle, including the 3s of 1955, the 3¼s of 1954, and the 3½s of 1952. The 2½s gained a small fraction.

Up fractions in the foreign division were German 5½s, Italian 7s and Buenos Aires 4½s.

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Stocks moved narrowly today on the curb market with losses predominating.

Among those that lost ground were Aluminum Co., off 2. Gulf Oil, off 1. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., off a major fraction, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, off 1¼. St. Regis Paper. United Wall Paper, Leonard Oil and Lake Shore Mines.

Niles-Bemont-Pond was again in demand, running up 2¾. American Gas & Electric, American Light & Traction gained fractions.

British Funds Fall In London Market

LONDON—The feature of an idle London stock market was the general fall of ⅛ in British funds, the market being adversely affected by Australian conversion. Colonial India bonds also weakened. War Loan 3½s were quoted at £101 1-16 after selling at £101. Among foreign bonds German issues remained firm on the improved outlook in the European political situation. The Dawes loan was up 1 at 63¼. Industrial issues were inactive and steady awaiting new tax proposals.

Domestic rails were slightly firmer. Oil securities after opening firm later eased fractionally with Mexican Eagle at 20s. 1½d. Anglo-Iranian Oil at £6 7-16. Rubber shares were reactionary following the sharp fall in that commodity. Kaffirs again were receiving substantial support both locally and from Cape Town. West Witwatersrand was strong at 210½ and Anglo-American Deep, 13½.

Copper shares were generally quietly steady. Roan Antelope strengthening to £37-16 and Rhokana Corp. was quoted at £14¼, unchanged. International issues were heavy. U. S. Steel sold at $100⅛, Brazilian Traction $24 21-32. International Nickel $59 3-16 and Shell Union Oil $28¼.

Canadian Markets Closed To Observe King's Birthday

TORONTO (CP)—The holiday on Wednesday, June 9, authorized to honor the King's birthday, will be observed by the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Other stock and commodity markets in Canada will be closed, including the Montreal exchange and the Winnipeg grain market.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Gold mining shares continued steady, especially kaffirs which were active and strong, following Sir John Simons favorable statement regarding England's gold policy. Steel and distilling issues sold higher.

Paris—A mixed tone prevailed in the Bourse today. Government bonds and industrials declined while Suez Canal moved 375 francs higher.

Liverpool—Continued poor demand from millers had a depressing influence in the wheat market. Prices closed 1d to 3⅜d lower. Cotton futures declined 20 to 32 points under heavy liquidation.

Business Failures Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended June 3 stood at 146, the smallest in the year and a low since Nov. 26 last. A week ago there were 189 failures and a year ago 188.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Jun 4
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	73½	73½	73½	
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	24½	22½	22½	Jun 7
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	2	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	Jun 5
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	4	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ¾
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	12¼	12	12	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	26	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	44½	44½	44½	Jun 4
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	44½	44	44½	—1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	43½	43¼	43¾	—1⅜
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅜	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	13	38	32½	35	Jun 4
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 2
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	228	228	228	—
33⅛	21⅝	Allied Mills (2g)	10	23	22½	23	
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	14	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
85	76	Allied St pf (5)	5	76	75	75	—1½
82½	57	Allis Ch Mfg (1g)	8	62	61½	62	+ ¾
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	2[illegible]	M'y 25
87	43⅛	Amal Lea	5	51¼	51¼	51¼	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40¼	39½	40¼	Jun 4
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	5	94	93	94	+1⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun 5
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½g)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
80⅝	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	13	97⅛	96¾	97	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156½	156½	156½	+ ½
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	3	56	55¾	56	+ ¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	—3¼
32¾	30¼	Am Ch & Cbl n (½g)	18	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (8)	1	141	141	141	—4
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 7
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	7	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	Jun 7
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	16	28¼	28	28	— ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	6	8½	8⅜	8½	Jun 7
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	12	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	4	40	40	40	Jun 3
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	4	49	49	49	
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17	16½	16½	Jun 7
87⅛	53	Am Hide & Lea	7	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	48¾	48½	48¾	— ¾
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	24	22	21½	21¾	
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	43	36⅛	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	30	30	30	
29	22¼	Am Seating	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	28	91⅛	89¾	90¾	+ ¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 7
67½	56½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57½	57½	57½	Jun 7
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	21	58¾	55¼	56⅞	+1½
26½	17	Am Stores (2)	10	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ¼
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	44	44	44	Jun 7
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	125½	125½	125½	Jun 7
35⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun 7
187	160¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	168	167	168	+ ½
90	74¼	Am Tob (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun 5
98⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	8	77½	77	77¼	— ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	18	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ½
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	27	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ½
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	1	61	61	61	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	17	13	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
8 5	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	105	105	105	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	2	57	56	56	Jun 7
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	100	55⅛	53½	55	+1½
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 3
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	28	22⅜	21¼	22½	+1½
37½	22	Andes Cop	2	20¾	20½	20¾	—2¼
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8	8	8	Jun 7
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41	41	41	Jun 2
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jun 7
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	56	11¾	11½	11½	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	95	95	95	+1
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)		105	105	105	M'y 27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	10	68	67	67	—1¼
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾g)	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	10	17¾	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
101	89½	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	89½	89½	89½	Jun 3
125	112	Assd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Asso Invest (3)	1	51	51	51	— ½
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	33	84	83	83	— ½
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	5	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅜
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	14	51½	50½	50¾	— ¼
29	18	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jun 3
44	30	Atl G & W In pf	1	0	30	30	Jun 7
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	6	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅝
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	15¼	15¼	15¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50¾	50¾	50¾	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73	73	73	+ ¼
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 4
36¼	21½	Auburn Auto	2	22½	22	22½	+ ½
9½	6	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	M'y 27
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
		—B—					
11¼	5⅞	Baldwin Loc	10	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9½	4⅞	Baldwin Loc asd	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
120	82	Baldwin Loc pf	2	86	86	86	Jun 4
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	M'y 28
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	18	31½	30½	31½	+1
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅝
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	Jun 7
43⅜	29⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	8	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+ ¾
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	57	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	5	15	15	15	
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1¼g)		22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	Jun 7
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	12	20½	20	20⅜	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
62¾	48	Best & Co (2½a)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	28	86½	85⅝	85½	
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
129½	113¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	114	114	114	+ ¼
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	54	54	54	Jun 5
38	24½	Black & Deck (¾g)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	13	25½	24½	24½	— ½
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	21	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	7	42½	42	42½	— ½
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	69	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	17	46¼	45¾	46	— ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	11½	11½	11½	Jun 7
4½	2½	Botany C M A	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgept Br (.40g)	9	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	34	46⅜	44¼	46	+2½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	*1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jun 4
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Jun 7
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 7
38½	16½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	16½	16½	Jun 7
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	21	23⅜	22½	23	+ ¼
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	1	67	67	67	— ¼
52¾	28⅝	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	9	29¾	28¾	29	Jun 7
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 28
24¼	17½	Brunswick-Bal	4	19½	18⅞	19½	
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Budd Mfg	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	8	35½	34¾	35	+ ½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	56	55	56	+1
35⅜	25⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅜
11¾	7	Bush Term	31	7	4⅜	5¼	— ⅛
39	26	Bush T 7% deb	6	25	20	21	—5
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	5	5½	5½	5½	
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	3	29	29	29	
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	5	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	22	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	3	27	26¾	27	+ ½
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	43	30⅛	29¼	30	+1⅛
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	21	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
61½	44¾	Cann Mills (½g)	3	44	44	44	— ¾
18½	14⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 7
35⅜	34	Carpenter Stl (.35g)		34½	34½	34½	+ ½
9½	7	Carriers & G (.60g)	1	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	
176½	138	Case (J I)	9	174	176¾	174	+4
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	94	93¼	94¼	— ¾
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	42	40⅜	39⅞	40¼	+ ¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	114	114	114	+ ½
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	13	46⅛	45⅝	46	+1
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	33⅛	33	33⅛	Jun 5
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
41¾	18	Cent R R NJ	1	21	21	21	
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 4
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.30g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	69	68¼	69	+ ⅜
23⅝	14½	Certain-teed	3	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	11	59	57⅞	58⅝	+1⅝
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	26	58½	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	*11	79¼	78	79¼	Jun 7
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅛	3½	3⅛	Jun 5
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	9	9	9	Jun 3
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	12½	12¼	12¼	Jun 5
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	5	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 7
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	7	25½	23½	24½	Jun 7
70½	55	Chi Pneu T pf (3½k)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
10⅛	5⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	2	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	17¼	17	17¼	
15⅞	12⅞	Childs Co	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
135¼	106⅝	Chrysler (3½g)	27	113½	112	113⅜	
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (3)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	7	City Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	10	39½	38	39¾	+ ⅛
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (1½g)	2	42	42	42	—1
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	7	92¾	91	92	Jun 4
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	161½	161	161½	+ ½
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (½)	3	20	19⅞	10	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
62¾	50	Coll & Aik (2a)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
20⅞	11⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	26	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
108	85¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	—1¼
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	33	33	33	— ⅛
46½	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	42	42	42	Jun 2
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	116¾	116½	116¾	Jun 5
69½	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	62⅜	62½	62½	+ ⅛
114	100	Comi Crd pf (4½)	2	106	106	106	Jun 3
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	67¼	67	67	—1
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	+ ½
21¼	13½	Comi Solv (.60)	7	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	76	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	55	54	54	Jun 7
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	2	37	37	37	+ ⅜
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11¼	Consol Cigar	1	12¾	12⅛	12¾	Jun 4
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	21	35⅛	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
108	102⅞	Con Edis pf (5)	5	103⅜	103	103	— ¾
5¾	3	Con Film	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18¾	12¼	Con Film pf	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	Jun 7
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	4	10⅛	10½	10½	Jun 4
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	20	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jun 7
10⅝	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 2
1¾	⅞	Con Text	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
37⅜	20⅝	Contnr Corp (1.20)	12	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	1	23	23	23	+ ½
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	88	88	88	Jun 7
69¼	50⅝	Con Can (3)	16	53½	52¼	53½	+ ½
25¾	19¾	Cont Dia Fib (1g)	1	21	21	21	
42¾	35¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	37½	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
37¾	2	Cont Mot	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
47¾	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	*15	44½	44¼	44¼	
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	Jun 7
71¾	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
171½	153	Corn Pr pf (7)	2	157	156	156	Jun 7
10¼	6	Coty	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
56½	42½	Crane Co	5	43½	42½	43	+ ½
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	28	116¼	116¼	116¼	
105⅞	102⅜	Crane Co pf n wl	18	102½	102	102½	— ½
37	29½	Cream of Wh (1g)	3	32	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅜
28¾	18⅝	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun 7
100⅞	70½	Crown Cork (2)	4	73¾	73¼	73¾	— ¼
56½	45	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	45¾	45	45	Jun 2
47¼	40	Cro Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 7
35¼	17	Crown Zeller	32	20½	19½	20	+ ¼
108¾	98⅜	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	1	63½	63½	63½	
135	115	Crucible S pf (3½k)	1	119	119	119	Jun 7
3	1½	Cuba Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 7
14⅜	8½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
43	37⅞	Cudahy Pack (2½)	1	39	39	39	Jun 7
20⅜	10½	Curtis Pub	15	11½	11¼	11½	
109½	85½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ¾
8⅜	5⅜	Curtiss-Wright	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23¾	16½	Curtiss-Wr A	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
90⅞	73½	Cutler-Ham (1g)	4	80½	79½	80½	+1⅛
		—D—					
18½	14¼	Davega Strs (1a)	2	15	14¼	15	M'y 20
24	18	Davega S pf (1¾)	2	20½	20½	20½	
137½	104⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Issues Off—Corporate Bonds Uneven—Curb Easier

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
26	4¼s '47-52	116.2	116	116
1	3¼s 43-45	106.15	106.15	106.15
1	4s '44-54	111.19	111.19	111.19
16	3¼s '41-43 Mch	106.12	106.12	106.12
27	3¼s '41	106.8	106.8	106.8
10	3¼s '44-46	106.13	106.12	106.12
3	3¼s '46-49	104.26	104.26	104.26
100	3¼s 49-52	104.19	104.19	104.19
30	3s 46-48	104.10	104.10	104.10
19	2½s '51-55	102.27	102.24	102.24
63	2½s '55-60	100.22	100.16	100.16
22	2¾s '45-47	102.29	102.25	102.27
3	2½s '48-51	100.20	100.20	100.20
70	2¼s '56-59	99.28	99.25	99.25
53	2¼s 49-53	99.21	99.17	99.17
		97.28	97.25	97.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

9	3s '49	102.17	102.17	102.17
5	3¼s '64	102.31	102.31	102.31

Home Owners' Loan

5	3s A52	100.13	100.13	100.13
12	2¾s '49	100.13	100.13	100.13
2	2¼s '42-44	100.2	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	AdamsExp4s'47	100½	100½	100½
17	Alleghany5s'44	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3	Alleghany5s'49	94	93¾	94
5	Alleghany5s'50st	63½	63½	63½
1	AlliedStrs4½s'51	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
41	AmerForP5s2030	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	AmIGChem5¼s'49	77¼	76¾	77¼
27	AmT&T5½s'43	106½	106½	106½
23	AmT&T3½s'66	113½	113	113
2	Am T&T 3½s'61	99¼	99	99
1	Am W W &E 6s'75	99¼	99½	99¼
7	AnacondaCop4½s'50	107½	107¼	107¼
6	Ang C Nitra 6½s'45	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Ann Arbor 4s '95	34½	34¼	34½
2	Arm Del 4s '57	64	64	64
9	Arm Del 4½ '55	97⅞	97¼	97⅛
4	Armstrong C 4s '50	98	97¾	98
9	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	At&SF 4s '95	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	At&SF aj 4s '95 st	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	At&SF 4½s C-A '62	106	106	106
3	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	113¼	113¼	113¼
9	A CC Line 1st 4s '52	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
6	ACL cit 4s '52	103	102½	102½
10	A C Line 4½s '64	94½	94½	94½
4	At & Dan 1st 4s '48	92½	92¼	93⅜
1	At & Dan 2d 4s '48	48¼	48¼	48¼
4	At Refin 5s '37	45½	45	45
1	Bald Locos 5s '40 Asd	100 2-32		
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	104	104	104
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	97	97	97
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	114	114	114
1	B&O 5s '96 F	85½	85	85¼
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	84¾	84½	84½
17	B&O cv 4½s '60	84½	84½	84½
1	B&O 4s '48	73¾	75¼	75¼
1	B&O 5s S W '50	107	106½	106½
1	B&O 4s T C '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	93	93	93
9	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
16	Beth SL 4½s '60	125	125	125
10	Beth St 3¾s '66	104	103¾	104
4	Boss&Me 5s '67	96	95¾	96
4	Bo Me 5s '55	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	BonMills 6½s '34	84½	84½	84½
1	Bo Con 6½s '34ct	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
9	Brklyn Edis 2¾s '66	101	100¾	101
5	Brklyn Man Tr 4½s '60	88¼	87½	87½
1	Brklyn UnEl 1st 5s '50	104¼	103½	103½
17	Brklyn U Gas 5s '50	94¼	94¼	94¼
5	Brklyn U Gas 5s '57	106	106¼	105¾
1	Gen El 4½s '81	110	110	110
1	B&P 4½s '57	86	86	86
1	C R&No 5s '34ct	20	20	20
1	T Bldg 5s '60	65	64	64
1	Cac 5s '40	105	105	105
1	Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1	Nat 5s '69 July	116	116	116
1	Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
1	Pac 5s '44	114¾	114¾	114¾
3	Pac 4½s '48	108	108	108
14	Pac 4½s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
20	Pac 4s perp	103½	103½	103½
1	Pac C & O 5s '38	94¾	94¼	94½
4	Can Gs 55 59 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Can Gs Chat 4s '51	18½	18½	18½
2	Can-N Emp 5s '61	29¾	29¾	29¾
7	Cen Pac 5s '60	72½	71¾	73
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
17	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
7	Ch Ind Gl 5½s '48	58	57½	57½
2	Ch Ind GW 4s '41	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Ch Mil St P 4s '89	94¾	94¾	94¾
10	Ch Rig 3½s '96E	98½	98½	98½
8	Ch & Alton 3s '49	98	98	98
1	Ch Rig 5s '71A	116	116	116
1	Ch RI III 5s '51	116	116	116
15	Gt West 4s '59	38½	38¼	38¾
2	Ch & S 4s '89	42½	42¼	42½
1	Ch & L 5s '66	17	17	17
2	Ch & Sou 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
50	Ch Pac 5s '75	104½	104¼	104¾
23	Ch Pac 5s 2000	29¾	29¼	29¾
14	Chic Rw 5s '37	91¾	91¼	91¾
5	NW cv 4¾s '49	42	42	42
1	Ch NW 4½s 2037	25½	25½	25½
26	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	19	19	19
20	CRI&P 4s '88	11¼	11¼	11¼
		36	36	36

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
12	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	21	20¾	21
2	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	17¼	17	17
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	110	109½	109½
12	Ch Un St 3½s '51	108	108	108
3	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104½	104⅛	104½
1	Cinn G & El 3¼s '66	104	104	104
13	CCC & St L 4½s '77	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	CCC & St L gen 4s '93	94⅜	94¼	94¼
15	Clev & Pitts 3½s C '48	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	109	109	109
6	Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Clev Un Ter 5½s '77	112½	112	112½
6	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Col F & I 5s '42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4	Col & So 4½s '80	105	105	105
70	Columbia G 5s '52 May	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
13	Columbia G 5s 1961	99	99⅜	99⅜
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	99	99	99
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3¼s '51	103	103	103
5	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Conn R & L 4½s '51 st	107	107	107
10	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
17	Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
16	Con Gas 5 Y 4½s '51	107⅞	107½	107½
25	Con Oil 3½s '51	101½	101¼	101⅜
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	103	103
7	Container Cor 6s '46	104	104	104
10	Crane Co 3½s 51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8	Crown Cork 4s50	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Crown Wills 4½s 51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	49½	49¼	49½
4	Day P&L 3½s 60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
28	Del&Hud rig 4s 43	91¼	91¼	91⅜
11	D&RG West 5s 55	16½	16	16
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	E TenV&G cn 5s 56	105¼	105	105¼
4	En Auto Lt 4s 52	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
7	Erie rfg 5s 67	79¼	79¼	79¾
9	Erie 1st 4s 96	78¾	78⅜	78¾
5	Erie 1st 4s 55 A	100	100	100
3	Fed Lt & T 5s 42	82¾	82¾	82¾
30	Fla E Cst 5s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
33	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	12½	12	12
3	Gen Mot Ac 3s 46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
19	Gen Mot Ac 3½s 51	101¾	101¼	101¼
7	Goodrich 4½s '56	100¾	100½	100¾
5	Goodrich 6s '45	105	104⅞	105
4	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	106	105¼	106
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	112	112	112
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	105¼	105¼	105¼
48	Gt Nor 4s '46G	136	134½	136
40	Gt Nor 4s '46H	110⅝	110¼	110¼
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	G Bay & W deb B	11	11	11
1	Gulf M&N 5s '50	99	99	99
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	102	102
2	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
10	Hiram Wlkr 4½s '45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
12	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	69¼	69	69¼
8	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	26	26	26
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106⅛	106	106
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '66	87	87	87
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78¼	78¼	78¼
3	Ind Un Ry 5s '65B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
6	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64¾	64½	64¾
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	64	64	64
1	Interb R Tr 5s '47	22½	22	22½
6	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62	62¼	63
5	Inter R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	62¼	62¼	62¼
5	Interlake Iron 4s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Int Cit Nor 1st 6s '52	34½	34	34
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	77	77	77
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75	75	75
6	Int Paper 6s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Int Paper 5s '47	76	76	76
1	Iowa T&T cv 4½s '39	86⅜	84¾	86⅜
42	Int T&T 3½s '52	70⅜	69	70⅜
31	Int T&T 5s '55	71½	71½	74⅜
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	73	73	73
11	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95	94⅞	94⅞
2	KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	51½	51½	51½
25	Kans City So 4s '50	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
10	Keith B F 6s '46	104¼	104	104
1	KingsCoElP 6s '97	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	151½	151½	151½
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	50½	50½	50½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	60	60
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	60¼	60	60¼
1	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	93	93	93
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	33½	33½	33½
20	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	95¾	95¾	95¾
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '33	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	57½	57½	57½
1	Leh Val HTerm5s '54	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
1	Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
10	Lorews 3½s '46	107	107	107
6	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102¾	102¼	102¾
2	Lou N 5s '37	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	109	109	109
5	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	98½	98½	98½
3	Louis&N Mob 4½s '45	110½	110½	110½
1	L&N 3s '60 St A	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	81	81	81
1	ManatSug 7½s '42 ct	58	58	58
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3	Manhat Ry 4½s '90	104	104	104
3	Market St Ry 7s '40	28½	28⅜	28⅜
1	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99	99	99
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	106½	106⅜	106⅜

SEC Member Asks Control of Stock And Bond Groups

WASHINGTON (AP)—W. O. Douglas, member of the Securities Commission, asked Congress today to give the Commission control over bond and stockholders committees in corporate reorganizations.

Mr. Douglas told the House Interstate Commerce Committee "there is need to curtail and restrict in the public interest and for the protection of investors the powers which committees may take unto themselves, and the evil practice which may persist in spite of full disclosure."

He recommended a bill by committee chairman Lea (D) California to give the Securities Commission regulatory authority over such committees. President Roosevelt has approved the bill.

Mr. Douglas asserted investigations showed that often reorganization committees were controlled by management and investment bankers whose interests were contrary to the interests of investors.

Under the Lea bill the committees would be required to register with the securities commission before they could solicit stockholders and bandholders for proxies in support of their reorganization plans.

Mr. Douglas said the bill also would break "the monopoly which investment bankers and managements have exercised over reorganizations" by disqualifying them from membership on reorganization committees.

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
9	St L S F 4½s '78	25	24¼	24¼
2	StLSF 4½s'78ctf st	22½	22½	22½
2	St L S F 4s '80 A	26	26	26
8	St L S F 4s 50A ct	24½	24½	24½
8	SA&A Pass 4s'43	1017⅞	1017⅞	1017⅞
25	Seab A L cn 6s'45	110	110	110
4	Sea A L 6s45 ct	18⅛	18	18
1	Sea A L 4½s '59	17½	17½	17½
5	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	27	27	27
5	Sea AL rfg 4½s'59 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Sea-AllFla 6s'50 A ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
8	Shell Un 3½s'51	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
31	Socony V Oil 3½s'50	99¼	99	99⅛
2	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	103	103	103
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
8	Sou Pac 4½s'81	99½	99½	99½
2	Sou Pac 4½s'81	89⅞	89½	89⅞
2	So Pac 4½s'69	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
16	So Pac rfg 4s'55	89¾	89⅜	89⅜
2	So Pac ct 4s'49	103½	103⅜	103½
21	So Pac 3¾s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
18	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
2	South Ry 6s'56	103	103	103
1	South Ry gen 6s'56	100	100	100
26	South Ry gen 5s'94	97	97	97
3	South Ry gen 4s'56	108	108	108
1	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	78⅝	78	78⅝
3	Stanley Mfg 4s'46	93¼	92½	93½
10	Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Studebaker 6s'45	98	98	98
3	Swift & Co 3s'51	115⅛	115	115
1	T RR A St L 4½s'39	106½	106½	106½
6	Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	104	104	104
2	Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	103½	103½	103½
22	Third Ave 5s'37	103½	103½	103½
17	Third Ave aj 5s'60	95	95	95
24	Third Ave 4s'60	24	23	24
35	Third Ave As O 3½s'52	50¼	50	50¼
5	Union Oil Cal 4s'42	100½	100⅜	100½
4	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞
2	Un Pac 3½s'70	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Un Pac 3½s'71	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Utd Biscuits 5s'55	109	109	109
15	Utd Drug 5s'53	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	U S Rub 5s'47	107	106¾	107
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	99	99	99
18	Utah P & L 5s'44	100¼	99½	100¼
22	Util P & L 5½s'47	50½	50	50½
22	Util P & L 5s'59	49½	49½	49½
3	Vanadium 5s'41	102½	102½	102½
2	Vertient-Stan 5½s'42 ct	24	24	24
27	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105¾	105¼	105¼
1	Va&SW cn 5s'58	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
22	Wabash 1st 5s '39	93	92¾	93
15	Wabash 5s '76 B	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
15	Wabash 4½s '78 C	32¾	32¾	32¾
2	Walwrth 6s '55	96	96	96
14	Walwrth 4s '55	79½	79	79
2	Warner Bros 6s '39	95¼	95	95
37	Warner Quinl 6s '39	48	48	48
2	West Penn P 5½s'66	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
18	West Md 4s '52	104	103¾	104
1	West Pac 1st 5s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
22	Western Un 5s '51	102	101½	101½
4	West Pac 5s '46 asd	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Western Un 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
16	Western Un 5s '60	101	100¾	101
3	West Shore 4s 2361	91½	91½	91½
7	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
10	Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101½	101½
1	Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	25	25	25
22	Youngst S & T 4s '61	101¼	101	101

Foreign Bonds

5	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	99¾	99¼	99⅜
38	Argentine 4½s '71	91¾	91½	91¾
17	Argen Pub Wks 6s'57A	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Arg 6s 1960	101 31-32	100 30-32	101
4	Arg 6s 1960 May	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9	Arg 6s 1950 Sept	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Arg 6s 1951 Feb	101	101	101
4	Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13	Australia 4½s '56	101 27-32	101 26-32	101 27-32
2	Belgium 7s '55	100 17-32	100 17-32	100 17-32
1	Belgium 6s '55	102½	102¼	102½
1	Berl City El 6½s '51	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
2	Bra Ld 4½s '41	110	110	110
44	Brazil 6½s '26-57	22¼	22¼	22¼
1	Brazil 6½s '27-57	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
11	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	38½	37⅝	38⅛
2		38¼	37⅝	38⅛
2		38⅜	38	38
1		111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1		103⅜	103¼	103⅜
2		23½	23¼	23½
1		20¾	20¼	20¾
1		20¼	20¼	20¼
1		50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1		27	27	27
111		110⅞	110⅞	111
1		23¼	23⅛	23⅛
1		26½	26½	26½
1		25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1		26	26	26
1		74½	74	74½
1		32	32	32
1		95¼	95	95
1		21½	21½	21½
1		22	23	23
1		45	45	45
1		103¼	103¼	103¼
1		78½	78½	78½
1		80¾	80⅝	80¾
1		92¾	92¾	92¾
1		99¼	99¼	99¼
1		87	87	87
1		89	89	89
1		27½	27½	27½
1		112¼	112¼	112¼
1		107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1		99¾	99¾	99¾
1		93½	93½	93½
1		99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1		20¾	20¾	20¾
1		21¼	21¼	21¼
1		17¼	17¼	17¼
1		28½	28½	28½
1		23	23	23
1		99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1		95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1		107	107	107
1		101	101	101
1		99	99	99
1		101¼	101¼	101¼
1		101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1		101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1		101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1		101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Art and the Coronation

By Jan Gordon

London

Considering the occasion, one might say that London art has taken the Coronation in an aloof spirit. It has even been aloof from most of the scenes of street decoration. Public decorators, starting with the rather aggressive dissonance of red and blue set up by the flag makers, add to these almost every other possible dissonance on the dye chart and call it a day. Also in the London galleries, except for "A Collection of Pictures and Objects connected with the Kings and Queens of England from 1500 to 1900," at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and for a chased bronze figure, severely stylized and having dignity, of King George VI, by Leon Underwood at The Fine Arts Society, little evidence could be gathered that there has been any Coronation at all.

Also at the Victoria and Albert Museum an exhibition of architectural and decorative drawings by C. F. Annersley Voysey does justice to a British innovator whose true value, though correctly estimated in other countries, has never been given its full recognition in his own, although in 1914 he did hold the title of Master of the Art Workers' Guild and in 1936 had conferred upon him the award of D. I., the highest in the possession of the Royal Society of Arts.

Voysey, who started work in 1882, and who is now 80, managed to escape from the Morris period without becoming either gothic, grotesque or gnarled; he dodged the uncouth serpentines of L'Art Nouveau, and from the first sought out a simplicity which pointed inevitably toward the functionalism of today. He has now been so long and so widely imitated that it is difficult to remember how far ahead he was as a pioneer.

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At this Museum also, in the two adjoining rooms, an exhibition of Hungarian graphic art, seen in force for the first time in England, brings a breath of unusual vitality. The Hungarians appear to shine best just where we leave off—in the stimulating use of a heightened emphasis bred by enthusiasm, a kind of descriptive emotionalism which contains clearly, at the same time, both the mood and the object.

To pass to the West End, a selected exhibition of the water colors of Paul Nash at the Redfern Gallery, including works from 1911 to 1937, gives us the opportunity to suggest that, taken from the widest outlook, Paul Nash is the most important artist in water color that England has produced in a long while. This is not because he has been so drastically original from a technical standpoint. Starting off with a very personal style, he has been tempted by the Cézannisms of Cézanne and the otherisms of others, and, indeed, still is. Yet, no matter what he may do, a fairly consistent vein of poetic imagination, something like that of a Blake applied to the inanimate, gives his work a quality that must be recognized as unique; so much so that though he has achieved a reputation he has had no followers. Selected examples would be the "Falling Stars" (1911), "Sunrise, Inverness Copse" (Lent by the Imperial War Museum), "The Orchard at Peamarsh" (1924), "Frozen Lake" (1928) and "Objects in a Field" and "Sunset at Worth Matravers" of the present year.

At the London Gallery, generally devoted to the most aloof of Abstractionists and Subtractionists, the very human art of the caricaturist Low is now visible. To separate the drawing of a cartoonist from his script is very much like considering the quality of the fencer's sword apart from his arm. Considered thus, the sword that Low wields is a rapier, flexible and finely tempered. Even as decoration Low does not come off badly, for his drawings, designed for the evening press, have to grip the attention at once; drawings that are to do that cannot be diffuse.

On the other hand, the art of the American humorist James Thurber, shown for the first time in London at the Storran Gallery, might tempt one to suggest that for him the sword is a clumsy instrument compared with the fencing.

I do not know whether, perhaps, a gathering of our colonial artists under the Royal Charter of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists should not after all be considered as a Coronation gesture. It has been collected under the roof of the Royal Institute Galleries, where Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada and India are hanging cheek by jowl. The results are interesting. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have kept in fairly close touch with Britain and the best of their painters are among the best of ours—sometimes not even represented here as in the case of F. J. Porter, the New Zealander, or Reginald Turvey, the South African. The surprise of the show is put up by the Canadians. Here the affinities are clearly with the United States and reveal the definite character of an art which is being shaped over there. The teachings of Paris are naturally paramount, but influences from such men as Winslow Homer, George Bellows and Rockwell Kent are obvious and help to differentiate the Canadians strongly from the Antipodeans. India hovers between a rigid formalism and a rather sweet decoration, but reveals itself at its best in the small, sympathetic portrait sketch by J. M. Ahivasi.

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Wanted—Dramatists

By Harold Hobson

London

It would be a joy at any time to welcome back to the theater a writer as eminent as Mr. A. A. Milne, whose comedy, "Sarah Simple," is being played at the Garrick. Mr. Milne has many gifts that enable him to shine on the stage. As he demonstrated over and over again in the pages of Punch, he has a light and elegant touch. "The Red House Mystery" proved that he could construct an ingenious plot. "Mr. Pim Passes By" and half a dozen other successes have revealed that he could concoct an agreeable soufflée of persiflage and frivolity, touched here and there with a light suggestion of tears.

* * *

But at such a time as this Mr. Milne's return to a sphere of action which he has neglected since he presented "Other People's Lives" in 1933 is to be hailed as a special delight. For it must be confessed that, for one reason or another, the London stage has rarely lacked dramatists of varied skill so badly as it appears to do at the present moment. We have had recently one play—"The Ascent of F. 6"—which might possibly be called a work of genius; Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Stanley Lupino provide two musical comedies of more than average merit, and several excellent detective plays are to be found up and down Shaftesbury Avenue, the Haymarket and the Strand. But, apart from these few things, only one of which is of real importance, the London theaters have so far had a singularly futile season.

In these circumstances we wish we could say that Mr. Milne has come back to the West End on the top of his form. But this, alas, is not the case. His story is his usual slight matrimonial misadventure that finishes with bells mildly ringing, and the bunting, figuratively, hung out; but it is more trivial than usual, and his dialogue is not quite up to his customary high standard. But in the main, the piece fails to afford all the satisfaction that might be expected of it because of the shortcomings of its players. Miss Leonora Corbett, Mr. A. R. Whatmore and Mr. Frederick Piper do their creditable best, without however, giving the impression that they are better than gifted amateurs.

* * *

Nothing that has been said should lead the reader to suppose that the British theater, even at the moment, is lacking in ability of certain kinds. But, from the writing point of view, this ability seems to run almost exclusively in the direction of fabricating police plays, which are exercises in ingenious plot making, and touch the heart and mind about as much as a crossword puzzle. Perhaps for this reason Miss Daisy Fisher's "A Ship Comes Home" at the St. Martin's has received unexpectedly warm notices. It does at least try to depict real people in a real situation feeling real emotion; though it fails as signally as anything we have ever seen. But the effort here is the thing. It points out the true road, even if it does not go far down it.

"A Ship Comes Home" is cast in the mold of sentimental realism. It is one of those plays which were very common in England two or three years ago, in which frowsy lodging housekeepers—generally, as in this instance, played by Miss Laura Cowie—flummox around on the edge of financial disaster, and young men and women, falling in love, writing novels or chasing after jobs, work out their various problems in an untidy atmosphere of kippers and antimacassars.

But in "A Ship Comes Home" the untidiness is not on the stage only; it is in the very conception of the story. For just before the final curtain comes down, Miss Fisher without warning releases a couple of shocks that throw everything that has gone earlier into an entirely new perspective, a perspective, moreover, in which we cannot possibly believe. In fact, this story of an aunt and niece—at any rate, the audience thinks they are aunt and niece—who are in love with the same man, is as preposterous as "East Lynne," and never begins to be convincing. But Miss Muriel Aked brings her own brand of effective comedy to the part of a middle-aged spinster, and Miss Sarah Erskine, as the heroine, has one genuinely moving moment when she bursts out into a fit of sobbing, though one suspects that this is no more than a technical trick. Miss Mary Clare is the neatest and trimmest person in the play, but she is unable to impose order on its slovenliness.

"Three Girls on a Bridge," by Edvard Munch

Edvard Munch Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

The Edvard Munch exhibition in the Municipal Museum here is the first showing of this Norwegian expressionist painter's work in The Netherlands.

For 10 years Munch has lived in retirement at Ekely, Sköyen, near Oslo, and has held no exhibition during this period. Now he has made an exception in favor of the people of the land of Rembrandt. A rich collection of his works, including paintings and prints, has been sent to Amsterdam. To this has been added a collection of paintings and graphic works owned by Mr. Rolf Stenersen of Oslo. Pictures have also been lent by Mr. Haakon Onstad of Oslo and the museums of Bergen, Berlin and Lübeck.

Viewing Munch's work in retrospect, one notices his many changes of technique. Nevertheless, in all his work he remained true to his ideal of expression, which is subjective rather than objective. His aim is to bring out the essential character of whatever he paints or draws. He has been described as a poet as well as a painter.

Casella's "Deserto Tentato"

By Alfred Einstein

Florence

Notwithstanding the range and variety offered by the third Florence May festival, with opera once more to the fore, only a single première was given. It was a "Mystery" in one act, "Il Deserto Tentato" by the poet Carrado Pavolini and the composer Alfredo Casella. It would be against the composer's wish to call the work an opera. Dedicated to the Duce as the founder of the Italian Empire, it was performed for the first time on the anniversary of the foundation. It belongs less to 1936-7 than to 1914-5. One might call the work a dramatic oratorio or a national festival-play, reminiscent of Aeschylus's "The Persians," if such a comparison may be permitted. For that, too, was written in the same dramatic form, with its many choruses, and to celebrate the victory of Salamis and the freedom of Greece from the Persian menace.

I am not quite sure that the two authors of 1937 can compete in creative power with the father of Greek tragedy of 473 B. C. But they are not very far behind in nobility of conception. Old Aeschylus commemorated no patrotic celebration after the victory but presented his audience with a picture of the tragic fate of the routed enemy and pointed to the impermanence of the fortunes of war and the danger of national pride. Pavolini and Casella have certainly no desire to arouse sympathy for the Negus, but they, too, have at least avoided all patriotic banalities and have thus jeopardized the success of their work.

Be it said here that the reception of the first performance was by no means enthusiastic. This is just the reverse of what usually happens to such musical celebrations. For instance, Beethoven's "Battle of Vittoria" and Wagner's "Kaisermarsch," riotously acclaimed in 1815 and 1871, today play a disconcerting role in the total work of these composers. Richard Strauss's "Olympic Hymn" of 1936 will hardly last as long as his "Eulenspiegel." I have, however, no intention of predicting the future of "Il Deserto Tentato."

In the building up of their subject matter Pavolini and Casella have followed primarily the aesthetic point of view. This work is not only a Fascist but an artistic manifesto. For the authors, opera as such, in the traditional sense—the portrayal of personal events with sorrowing or triumphant heroes and heroines—is dead; it is bad nineteenth-and eighteenth-century art, though passable seventeenth-century. Hence, the "Deserto Tentato" has no hero. He is represented by a crew of air bombers, who through the destruction of their plane come into close contact with the African jungle. Incited to greater endurance by friendly air squadrons they are, strangely enough, left to their fate. They become acquainted with the warlike natives who, obviously aware that from being barbaric enemies they will shortly be transformed into loyal subjects, do not venture beyond brandishing their weapons. Finally the aviators receive the homage of the black colony.

The contact of civilization with the still virginal soil of the jungle—this is the purport of the dramatic action, and it also accounts for the mysterious title.

Now, in an oratorio, even when furnished with a scenic background, the most important thing is the music. As usual with Casella, who has taken part in so many musical events and who has appeared under so many different masks, one involuntarily asks oneself: "Where does this come from?" And one says to oneself: "From everywhere and nowhere." It is modern musical Volapük—that "a-harmonic" style so well known to every visitor to international music festivals, which rushes from the friction of melodic lines into the explosion of a chord. Casella is clever enough to avoid musical aggressiveness, and even when dealing with an African war dance he holds himself dynamically well within bounds. He is an expert in orchestration, and in the glorious trumpet passages of the final apotheosis there is not much sign of triviality. Rhythmically, he is clear and inventive.

The performance, conducted with great certainty by Antonio Guarnieri, was very impressive artistically. Apart from the chorus, only the baritone Camelo Maugeri, the leader of the unfortunate aviators, is worthy of mention. Gianni Vagnetti's somber, tragic décors would have been very beautiful but for the producer's (Lothar Wallerstein) deplorable introduction of the white-and-green figures of the female genii.

The Music of Anton Webern

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

Music has become an article of fashion. Standards are set no longer by the individuality of composers but by the demands of the musical industry. The last 18 months have shown that such branches of music as radio, sound films and gramophone records are gradually gaining ground. In these as in other domains, however, technical proficiency itself becomes the greatest menace. There is, particularly in the mass production of sound films and gramophone records, a strong tendency to exclude everything that has not passed the test of public approval. But in the concert halls, which still rank as the more dignified arena, personal success is usually of greater importance to the executant than the work he plays.

Most composers have adjusted themselves to these conditions Whether it be for the sake of mere expediency, or because of a natural bent, they write what is required of them. And many of them do it quite well.

* * *

The relationship of art and the public, however, is thereby completely reversed. The composer's precedence, his intellectual leadership and initiative have disappeared. All this can only result in a lowering of the general standard.

Under these circumstances we are doubly fortunate today in having an artist like Anton Webern. There are few who, like him, go their own way untouched by questions of policy or success. The words of Schönberg may be justly applied to him: "Art does not spring from knowledge, but from necessity." For Webern writes not what people want to hear but what he has to say. He prefers to remain aloof and would rather not be heard in public than sacrifice his convictions. The art which he represents is too intimate to allow of any concessions. He is aware that such concessions would not serve his purpose but could only misrepresent it. He has been criticized for his tenets, but in these precisely lie his strength and protection against alien influences. They provide him with a trustworthy standard which, for him, is the right one. Webern is therefore a stranger to his times. He is independent of its opinions and methods. If it is a question of noisy success or public recognition, he retires like an anchorite into the stillness of his inner convictions.

* * *

That which Webern wishes to illustrate in his music is of importance only to those who are undistracted and who, in the midst of the daily turmoil, find leisure for meditation. Children at play, a butterfly in the meadow, a flower in a garden—any of these may have inspired one of those delicate tone pictures. No subtler or more evanescent tones have ever been put to paper. If, in order to make music more comprehensible to the listener, a tendency toward concrete form and tangible expression usually predominates, here is at least one composer who suffers sound to remain as ethereal and abstract as it essentially is. Elucidation would mean distortion, exaggeration, a contradiction in itself. One must take the pieces as they are. They have their own form and are understandable if listened to with an open mind.

When Webern is heard for the first time one is—whether fascinated or repelled — particularly struck by the tonal qualities, which actually appear to evoke a new world of sound, oscillating like the shimmering colors of the rainbow in a sun-flecked waterfall. To follow one continuous line is difficult. At first one becomes aware of single tones of different colors and varied pitch which gradually unite into forms of mosaic-like patterns. Owing to its rich variety the rhythm is so differentiated that the music appears to float. It is almost as if every tradition had here been cast aside and by means of new methods a totally new art were in process of being evolved.

And yet this art is based on the same rules which underlie the construction of all good music. Here, too, the melody is the main event. It is, however, more difficult to recognize, partly because it seldom remains in one color—changing as it does with the different instruments—and partly because its motives are widely varied. Webern's most characteristic melodies are found in his Lieder, in which they are given out by the voice without any interruption. Though restrained, their expression is intensely emotional. The spacious curves move through the sphere of sound in great intervals. They are so arranged that the differences in pitch appear as contrasting tonal colors.

* * *

Although these Lieder are not easy to sing they are, mainly because the words serve as an aid to understanding, certainly more accessible to the listener than any of the composer's other works. With these as a starting point one will find the way to his other compositions. Vocal music comes in for the largest share of his activities. There are at least a dozen volumes of Lieder accompanied either by piano or by ensembles of different instruments. Besides these there are also two volumes of choral works. It is obvious that in Webern's compositions the lyrical element predominates. Though it is most noticeable in his chamber music, this lyricism is much in evidence in his larger instrumental works. The chamber music consists of a string trio, two string quartets, violin and cello pieces, as well as a quartet for piano, violin, clarinet and saxophone. The orchestral works are: a Passacaglia, Op. 1, which has the key signature of D minor; two series of "Orchestral Pieces," Op. 6, and Op. 10; a Symphony, and a Concerto for orchestra. There are also two orchestral arrangements, both bearing the stamp of Webern's character: the six-voiced Fugue on Bach's "Musikalischen Opfer" and Schubert's "Deutschen Tänze."

Spring Opera in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

The many and varied problems of opera in the hinterland again confronted Detroit this spring and were solved with no small degree of satisfaction to the general public, though the annual season of the Detroit Civic Opera Society, which has the co-operation of the Detroit Symphony Society in its yearly enterprise, is more of an hors d'œuvre than a feast to satisfy the operatic appetite.

This season the society scored two unqualified successes out of a promised series of four events—the Verdi "Requiem," sung in memory of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, for 15 years conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and the double bill consisting of "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

But a performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Lily Pons was to have made her Detroit début, was canceled at the last moment because of Miss Pons's inability to keep her engagement, and the performance of "Madame Butterfly," was a disappointment.

But the memory dwells upon the delights of the season, and definitely among them must be listed the lusty eagerness of a choir of 500 mixed voices which responded with astonishing precision to the baton of Franco Ghione, new conductor of the Detroit Symphony, who dashed over from Milan to take charge of the opera season, returning immediately thereafter.

Thaddeus Wronski, general director of the opera, had given this body of singers their preliminary training, so that when Ghione arrived two weeks before the performance he found material ready for the final finishing touches. And these he imparted with masterful authority, so that a choir which might have been expected to be somewhat unwieldy proved knife-edged in attack and release, while its great volume gave an impressiveness to the "Requiem" which was most appropriate to the occasion.

The soloists also distinguished themselves, and Detroit made the acquaintance of two singers known here before only by repute—Rosa Tentoni, soprano, and Bruna Castagna, contralto, both from the Metropolitan. Paul Althouse and Ezio Pinza, who sang the tenor and bass parts, were old and popular friends.

Richard Bonelli, singing Tonio in "Pagliacci," was the hero of the evening by reason of a characterization that was not only a vocal tour de force but revealed the American baritone as an actor of no ordinary ability.

Sharing interest with Bonelli, in the same opera, was the English tenor Arthur Carron, and it was one of the amusing and rather illuminating commentaries on opera in America that Carron sang Canio in Italian, though he had known it in English for a long time.

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Metropolitan Acquisitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has been liberal in its purchase of American paintings during the last few years. Since 1932, when it was evident the museum had begun to take a new interest in contemporary art, 70 canvases by living Americans have been acquired. The best years were 1932 and 1934. In each of those years the museum added 17 works to its collection, and now, after three years, it has bought 17 more. For the first time a special exhibition is being made of them, in Gallery B 14—the room of Contemporary American Paintings reserved for acquisitions made under the provisions of the George A. and Arthur Hoppock Hearn funds.

A half-dozen of the 17 paintings bought this year are relatively minor works, and in several instances less than the best which might reasonably have been expected from the artists represented. George Biddle, for instance, has painted pictures better suited to a museum than his small figure subject, "Woman With a Letter," which is a portrait of the artist, Marguerite Zorach. Doris Lee's version of a dirigible disaster—painted long before the recent Zeppelin tragedy—is a curious and somewhat childish picture by which to gauge the present eminence of American painting. Alexander James's portrait head of a Negro, excellent though it is as a study of character, is certain to be considered slight when thought of in relation to a museum wall, and the same applies similarly to Henry A. Botkin's small study of two Negro women at the edge of a lake. Better, in these instances, if no more representative works had become available, that the museum had waited for something more truly illustrative of these talents.

* * *

A number of the artists recognized have, however, been building up their prestige steadily and were ripe for recognition. One was William J. Glackens, whose small canvas, "The Green Car," was the first of his works bought by the museum. It is a good but not an outstanding work of this artist. Another was Robert Brackman, whose well-drawn composition of "Girl and Still-Life" was acquired, and a third was Sidney Laufman, the painter of "The Farm," a rich, sensitively painted landscape, which won the first Altman Prize in the 1936 exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

The museum showed a range of awareness, however, which was not circumscribed by purely local interest, and brought into its collection the work of two western artists who have become rather prominent in a short time. It bought "The Janitor's Holiday," by Paul S. Sample, obtaining a charming and decorative picture of farm life in the West, and "Threshing," by Joe Jones of Missouri, who came only three years ago to New York to hold his first exhibition with a series of critical commentaries on life in depression-ridden America. His picture at the museum shows a farmer on a hay wagon, with his pitchfork filled with hay, and on the ground below him other figures, the whole painting splashed with yellow and vivid in color. It has the value at least of being a virile and authentic regional document.

* * *

An artist who has only recently stepped into the limelight as a painter, although as a caricaturist his work has appeared for several years in the New Yorker and other publications, is William Gropper. The museum chose his picture, "The Hunt," a slight but sensitive painting of a posse hunting through a wooded field with dogs.

While it was the younger artists who benefited mainly this year from the museum's purchases, most of them being recognized by the latter for the first time, several painters came in for second, third or even fourth-time recognition, as in the case of Louis M. Eilshemius, one of whose early landscapes, "The Haunted House," hangs in the exhibition of new pictures. The Metropolitan has now a representative group of his works, covering several periods. Edward Hopper, whose "Tables for Ladies," a cafe scene, was bought several years ago, and Max Weber, whose "Still-Life" also was purchased previously by the museum, are included in the new list of acquisitions. The former is now represented also by one of his street scenes, "From Williamsburgh Bridge," while Mr. Weber has had a moody landscape, "Straggly Pines," acquired this year. Louis Bouché, with his portrait of a girl and a dog, "Jane and Tuffy," and Bernard Karfiol, whose "Cuban Nude" is one of the most successful acquisitions, are others whose works have been collected.

J. C. B.

Another Parnell Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The latest contribution to what may be called the Parnell series of plays is "The Uncrowned King," which Lord Longford is presenting at the Gate Theater. This is the third play on the subject which Dublin has seen within a comparatively brief period and I am inclined to place it at the top of the list, in that it gives us more of Parnell's public career than either of its two predecessors.

There is to my knowledge a fourth play in existence. It is the work of Dr. W. Mervyn Crofton, formerly of the academic staff of University College, Dublin, and now of London. I believe Dr. Crofton's play was written first and was to be staged in London by Robert Atkins but for the refusal of the Lord Chamberlain to license it on the ground that several of the characters were still living.

The authors of the present Gate production are Miss V. A. Pearn, an Englishwoman, and Brinsley MacNamara, the Irish playwright and novelist.

In the opening scene we get a glimpse of that quiet, forceful personality which made Parnell such an outstanding figure. In this scene Norman Scace, as Parnell, rose to heights which he never again approached. His failure to do so lies with the producer rather than with the authors, who have consistently drawn the character of Parnell as the strong but remote man. It is easy to understand why and how he won the worship of the Irish nation and became their uncrowned king. Withal, his weakness, when it comes to Katherine O'Shea, threads its way to the bitter end but one feels that it proceeds not so much from sentiment but from the man's high sense of honor and duty. Even when Gladstone comes to him, Parnell will not see that he is jeopardizing not only his own career but also the fate of the man's sincerity which will not let him yield and when the end comes, one feels that he is the victim of his own honor rather than a morally weak man.

* * *

If the authors of "The Uncrowned King" have woven a certain amount of fiction into their tale, they have none the less preserved the main facts and they have drawn every character with fidelity to the original. The acting was not always what it might have been. The most unfortunate of the failures was that of Doris Finn as Katherine O'Shea. Miss Finn had all the comeliness of youth and its attractiveness, but her characterization lacked depth and, in the big moments, her lack of experience told when her voice went beyond control. Robert Hennessy, as Gladstone, gave one of the best performances of the evening and Ronald Ibbs, a young English actor, made a gem of a peasant refugee.

There are melodramatic moments here and there, and I quarrel with Parnell's soliloquy just before the last curtain. In the circumstances, silence would more eloquently convey the tragedy which was Ireland's as well as Parnell's.

* * *

If the Abbey company had not given an exhibition of some of the finest acting ever seen at the National Theater, Maura Molloy's new play, "Who will Remember . . .?" produced by Hugh Hunt, would have sunk, on its first night, into oblivion, driven thither by its overwhelming gloom. As it is, it was lifted by the acting to the plane of quasi-great tragedy and we were held by the magnificent portraits to such good purpose that we overlooked the plot and its incredibility.

The plot is worthy of Mrs. Henry Woods but it lends itself to situations that have dramatic values. Mrs. Molloy is frank in presenting her play as melodrama and, if she omits much in the way of explanation, she has, in what she sets forth, given us well-drawn, consistent characters.

The entire cast, which contained all the established players as well as one or two newcomers, did splendid work and they succeeded in making plausible a tale which, in less skilful hands, would have been glaringly tawdry. There was never a moment in which the attention wandered.

J. J. H.

WPA Art in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The first Works Progress Administration art exhibition in two years, now on view in a one-time bank building at 1607 Walnut street, presents a cross section of what has been accomplished since 1935 by artists working on the Government's project in this part of the country.

Now that Government aid to art has stretched over four years; now that it has performed a genuine service in making America conscious of her artists, one is inclined to grow more critical of its accomplishments.

The bogie of relief versus ability has caused more than one storm in Philadelphia W. P. A. art headquarters; has spurred members of the Artists Union to picket, and, since the opening of the current exhibition, has stirred the not wholly unjust criticism that the show is composed of a majority of works by supervisors of the project who are listed as non-relief workers rather than by the majority of relief workers.

It is natural that the Project should wish to put its best foot forward, and the supervisors are undoubtedly the best qualified as artists. There is a tendency, also, to exhibit many works by a few artists rather than many works by many artists. Thus we find what might constitute an excellent one-man exhibition of oils and pastels by Thomas Flavell; a capable group of oils and drawings by Leon Kelley; a series of water colors by the Negro painter Sam Brown.

* * *

More interest is being taken in drawings than ever before, size and scope ranging from huge muralesque compositions by Kelley to notebook jottings by several younger men who are still feeling their way.

Among the men who have been more or less developed if not "discovered" by the Project, and who still measure up to their earlier promise, are William H. Ferguson of Reading, Michael J. Gallagher, who has been concentrating on prints, and Frank Philbin.

Most imposing of the exhibits is J. Wallace Kelley's heroic stone carving, "Power." Mr. Kelley is now at work on a commission job—the carving of one of the groups for the Samuel Memorial on the east bank of the Schuylkill River in Fairmount Park.

"Power," however, is disappointing; more impressive in bulk than in craftsmanship.

The exhibition touches many different aspects of the Project, from theater set design to the development of color prints so large that, conceived as a series of designs, they may be fitted together to provide murals for schools or other institutions.

The print division of the Project is especially lively, and is turning out competent work. To further production the Project has organized its own Graphic Arts workshop under the direction of Charles Gardner, with Richard Hood Jr. and Michael Gallagher as supervisors of print making.

* * *

Perhaps the most important work shown in the exhibition, however, is that connected with the Index of American Art of which Frances Lichten is supervisor. Pennsylvania is rich in folk art, and Miss Lichten and her workers have been salvaging from oblivion a virtual design history of the state.

Whether an object of interest be found in a house or in a museum it is reproduced accurately in color, to appear later as a plate in a comprehensive work dealing with American design.

Another feature of the display is the poster section, which has been turning out colorful designs on almost every conceivable subject.

Los Angeles Orchestral Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Philharmonic Orchestra closed its season with a magnificent performance of the Beethoven Ninth Symphony. The unusual success of the regular subscription series was equaled by a cycle of six Beethoven concerts which replaced the Saturday night popular programs of former years.

Notwithstanding the enjoyably broad scope of musical fare offered and the general improvement in the tone quality of the orchestra, our greatest satisfaction was derived from Dr. Klemperer's constantly decreasing austerity of musical outlook and the resultant warmth and glow to his interpretations. America is giving Dr. Klemperer a graciousness not evident in his first season with us.

Dr. Klemperer gave three world premières—Ernest Toch's "Pinnochio," Joseph Achron's Second Violin Concerto and Ernest Bloch's "Voice in the Wilderness"—besides a number of items new to Los Angeles, one of which was by an American—"Danza," by John Alden Carpenter.

Meanwhile the Federal Symphony Orchestra has been developing rapidly under the direction of Gastone Usigli, district supervisor of the Federal Music Project. Mr. Usigli has presented many works by Americans, and has given hearing to newcomers to these shores.

Recently no less a personage than Arnold Schönberg appeared with the Federal Orchestra, conducting his symphonic poem, "Pelleas and Melisande," a work of length, with moments of loveliness interspersed with extended passages vague and acrid.

The composer was not an effective conductor, nevertheless it was interesting to observe the man and his workmanship and to have an opportunity to compare it in such close proximity to the products of his students whose compositions in the first part of the program disclosed their master's influence—"American Life," by Adolph Weiss; "Nocturne," by Oscar Levant; the second movement from a Suite for chamber orchestra by Gerald Strang, and Passacaglia, by Anton von Webern.

Mr. Usigli himself writes in the manner of some of our best American contemporaries. His symphonic poem, "Humanitas," broad in scope, its fine melodic content clothed in modernistic array, is yet restrained by good taste and individuality, so that the work as a whole has character and meaning.

Medical Society Urges National Health Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8—A resolution by the Medical Society of the State of New York providing that "the health of the people is the direct concern of government," and that "a national public health policy directed toward all groups of the population should be formulated" has been drafted for presentation to the American Medical Association at a secret session here this afternoon.

It was seen by prominent physicians as marking a turning point in the history of medicine in this country, and sponsors declared they were confident it would be adopted.

The Medical Society of the State of New York is the largest group in the national association, having about 14,000 members, and its resolution already has been accepted for discussion and action by the House of Delegates of the national association, to which it comes with the approval of the New York state medical body when it met in Rochester, N. Y., a fortnight ago.

Reversal of Policy

Adoption of the resolution by the American Medical Association would mean a reversal of the association's policy with regard to "socialized medicine," to which it has been strongly opposed, and would indicate the American medical profession was moving toward taking charge of the public health situation, it was declared. This, it was added, would be in line with modern social trends.

Summarized, the proposal by the New York medical group provides that organized medicine be given preference in formulation of the public health policy, with the American Medical Association naming a commission "which shall formulate the principles and proposals . . . to be submitted to the Government."

It stressed that "adequate medical care is an essential element of public health, and local, state and federal governments need to supplement present efforts of the medical profession to provide it; that the House of Delegates establish a working definition of the term 'adequate medical care' suitable for the purpose of discussing national legislation and social legislation."

Problems Not Identical

It holds the problem of economic needs and of providing "adequate medical care" are not identical and may require different approaches for their solution. This, it holds, implies that "the problem of providing the individual with the means of securing medical care—that is, the economic needs—and the problems of distributing medical services are not identical," and that "these problems of economic needs should be approached separately from those of distributing medical services to the people."

"The first necessary step toward realization of the above principles is to minimize the risk of illness by increasing preventive efforts through efforts of public health services, federal, state and local," it continues. "The immediate problem is provision of adequate medical care for the medical indigent, cost to be met from public funds."

It holds that these public funds "should be made available for the support of medical education and studies, investigations and procedures for maintaining the present high standard of medical practice."

"This support shall have the majority opinion of organized medicine to recommend it," it says. "That public funds should be made available to hospitals that render service to the medical indigent and for laboratory, diagnostic and consultative services, with the provision that these . . . services shall be established only in regions where the medical profession approves the need for the same and after consultation with the local medical profession in the area affected. . . ."

Control of Health Policy

Thus the recommendations, if made effective, would, it was seen here today, put organized medicine in what was tantamount to complete charge of the national health policy, and in this it would be backed by the Government.

"There are on the medical horizon certain provocative questions," Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, prominent New York City physician, said in an address before the House of Delegates when the resolution was presented yesterday. "Organized medicine is not immune from critical study and must find the answer to certain impending changes in our medico-social organization. The abstract question, 'Has the individual a claim on government for personal medical care?' must be answered.

"Governmental agencies control education, influence public opinion, have the major portion in the management of widespread health movements and with legislative enactment, control hours of labor, child labor, and conditions under which labor works. It would be apparent medical care is a problem not alien to the purpose of government, for the health of its citizens must be the paramount concern of the state."

Dr. Heyd said wage earners constituted approximately 27,000,000 and they earned $34,485,000,000 in 1929.

Political Power

"They represent the acme of political power," he continued. "They may, and usually are, organized by astute politicians for the furtherance of machine politics and class privilege. Under normal circumstances, they can pay for ordinary sickness, but their financial position is in jeopardy in the presence of a sudden, emergent catastrophe illness.

"It is not compulsory health insurance or state medicine that will destroy free and competitive medical practice; it is an extension of the institutional medicine for which the state will provide the funds.

"The hospitals, under the full-time paid physician, are in spirit, and many times actually, practicing medicine. These same hospitals are confronted with a diminishing income. In 1929, voluntary hospitals received $130,000,000 from private benefactors, and in 1935-'36, received $24,000,000, a decrease of 80.9 per cent.

"The hospital system faces no new givers of large funds and reduced income from their investments. It is not improbable the State will enter into the picture in order to maintain existing hospital, clinic and health centers already set up.

"This will certainly entail political control of the greatest source of medical practice, and it requires but little imagination to anticipate the second step in the program will be the control of medical schools."

Dr. J. H. J. Upham of Columbus, Ohio, president-elect of the national association, who also spoke before the House of Delegates, stressed the feeling of unrest in medical circles over discussions of socialized medicine and charges of the prevailing inadequacy of medical practice, as well as the excessive cost of medical care.

Attack on "Healing Cults"

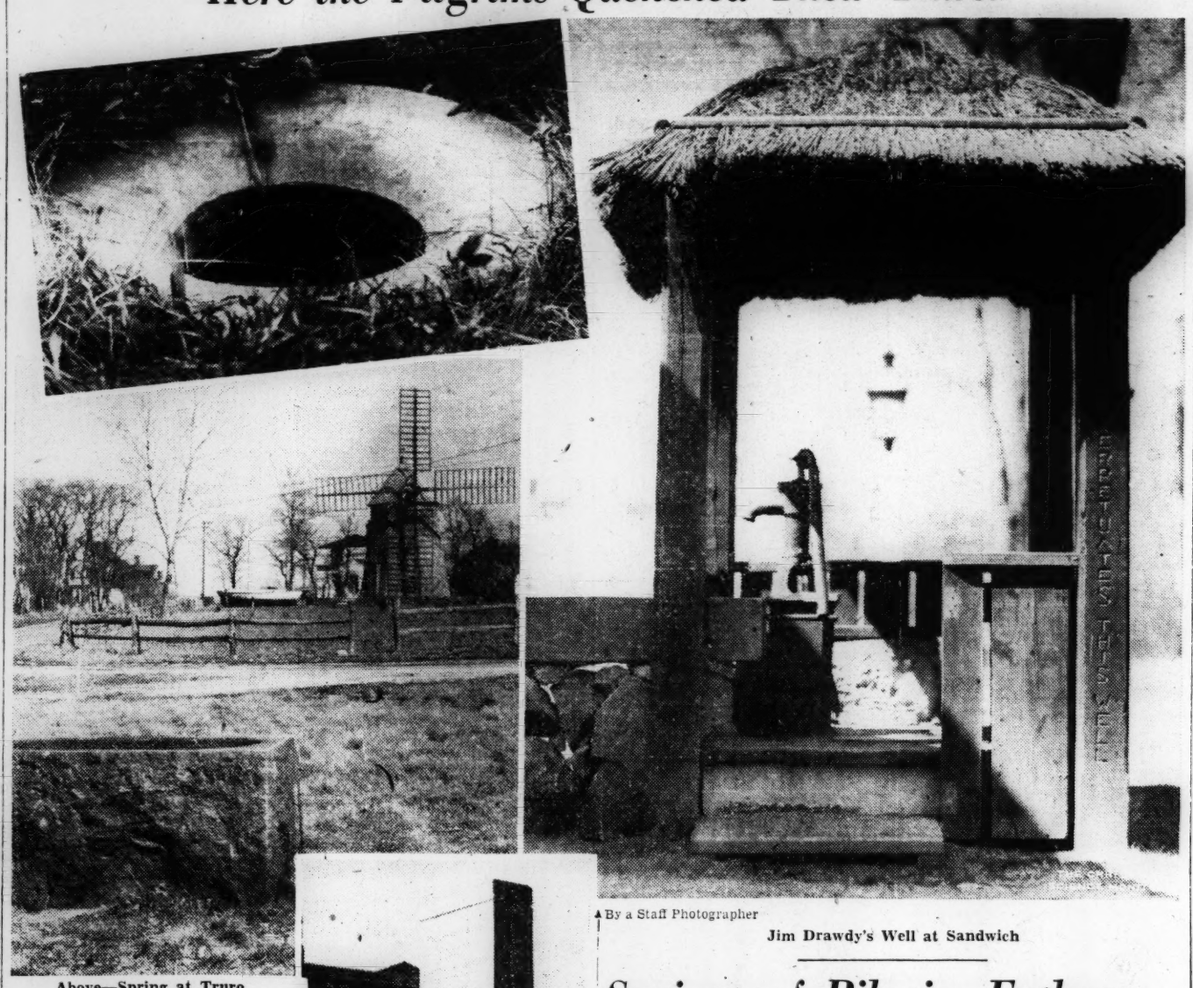
The House of Delegates referred to a committee today a resolution embodying an attack on osteopathy and other allegedly healing cults."

The resolution set forth that "the claims of osteopathy and other sectarian methods of practice have never been investigated and reported on by any qualified agency in the United States," and added that "the exploitation of such claims reacts to the detriment of the public."

The House of Delegates, if it adopts the resolution, will request the board of trustees "to procure from the United States Government an investigation by some unbiased qualified agency of the pretensions of osteopathy and other allegedly healing cults."

At the same session the House of Delegates, representing most of the physicians in the United States, went on record declaring that most traffic accidents were caused by "the smart, in-and-out, take-a-chance driver and the ignorant driver." It declared traffic fatalities could be reduced greatly by law enforcement and that "because of the general apathy toward obedience of any law," the work of the medical profession should be for the enforcement of existing laws. The House of Delegates approved a recommendation for a standard driver's license law.

Here the Pilgrims Quenched Their Thirst



Above—Spring at Truro

Spring at Plymouth

By a Staff Photographer

Jim Drawdy's Well at Sandwich

Springs of Pilgrim Fathers Still Preserved on Cape Cod

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 8—Keen interest in the protection and preservation of Cape Cod's historic springs was shown by the present residents when they protested long and loudly against a plan to remove a watering trough which had been in use for many generations.

Eastham, the little Cape town where such strong opposition to the removal plan was displayed, is still the proud possessor of this ancient watering trough, which, as a result of the stiff fight, was only shifted and today rests in the shadow of one of Cape Cod's few remaining windmills.

The Eastham incident serves to show the existing feeling for the Cape's historic landmarks.

Plymouth residents, even now, stop for a cool drink of sparkling clear water as it bubbles from the spring on Main Street—the spring that served all the needs of the Pilgrim Fathers more than 300 years ago. This spring, now in front of the Federal Building, was, in 1620, on Elder William Brewster's property, under the original allotment. A tablet erected by the townspeople over the spring recalls this fact, while an inscription reads, "Freely drink and quench your thirst, here drank the pilgrim fathers first."

Following the King's Highway straight out of Plymouth, the road leads to the top of the Cape—to Truro and Provincetown. It was at this corner of Massachusetts, which juts out into the Atlantic, that the Pilgrims first landed. Originally their destination was Virginia, but an encounter with the treacherous shoals off Chatham and the fact that they needed to restock with water and provisions, caused them to drop anchor in what is now Provincetown Harbor.

In their brief stay at Provincetown, the Pilgrims soon discovered that the land was not arable, and that they would not be able to cultivate vegetables and grain that they needed. They decided therefore, to send out exploration parties to find both a good harbor and a productive soil.

The first of these journeys took place on Nov. 15, two days after they had landed. Sixteen men, under the leadership of Captain Myles Standish, set out toward what is now Truro. They found nothing the first day, but on the morning of the second they came upon a clear spring of water in a valley in present Truro. According to records, the party said, "We sat us down and drank our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drank drink in all our lives."

For a long time after this event the spring continued to yield its bounty. The site was preserved and a concrete protector was erected around it to hold the walls. The latter precaution, it seems, was the spring's undoing, for it soon ran dry.

Jim Drawdy's Well

Other springs and wells, on the Cape, however, still give clear cold water to the thirsty traveler. Cape Cod folk have cared for them, and in some instances provided them with pumps. One such pump is on the old road in Sandwich, on the lower side of the canal. Dug by old Jim Drawdy in 1711, a stream of ice-cold water still gushes forth at the turn of the pump-handle. A wooden pavilion has been built around the pump, with seats inside in which one may take his ease as he drinks and thinks about the past. Overhead a thatched roof gives shade from the sun. A legend written on the well states:

O'er 211 years have passed
Yet here am I
Pray leave a coin
That I may stay
To quench your thirst another day.

And another:

For two hundred years I've given men
Water from the good earth.

Near Barnstable Village, on a slight rise above the main street, is another old well and well house. Vanished, however, is the old well bucket that drew the water from deep in the earth, and the wanderer no longer quenches his thirst as in years past. Yet this well has become part of the tradition of the village, and if townspeople have their way, it will remain in its place for future generations to admire.

That some of the old wells and pumps on the Cape are not merely reminders of America's early civilization is shown in those at Brewster, Yarmouth and West Dennis. In 1928, Mabel Jenks Simkins gave to the town of Yarmouth a pump with a beautiful wrought-iron decorated enclosure in memory of Nathaniel Stone Simpkins—"Friend of Mankind and Kind to Man's Friends." At Brewster there is a pump with a supporting canopy of granite erected in 1902 which still is put to good use, and at West Dennis an old pump and trough furnish water for man and beast.

Springs and pumps form a definite part of Cape Cod's history, and add one more attraction to the Cape's rich traditions. Cape people, themselves, are daily becoming more history-conscious, and are beginning to learn that old associations and old customs make the charm of their part of Massachusetts. As they welcome visitors to the land of the Pilgrims, they freely offer "a cup of cold water."

Art of Catalonia Almost All Kept From War Damage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—Few Spanish art treasures in Catalonia have been destroyed as a result of the civil war, according to an estimate prepared by Prof. Walter W. S. Cook, chairman of the New York University graduate department of fine arts, who has attempted to maintain a running inventory of Spanish art since the inception of the Franco insurgent movement. Professor Cook believes that as high as 95 per cent of the art in Catalonia may have been saved.

Prompt action by the Committee for the Preservation of Art Monuments, formed within a week after the outbreak of the Spanish war, has been responsible for salvaging much of the art in Catalonia, according to Professor Cook, who is a corresponding member of the Spanish Academy in Madrid.

"By special decree, all of the private collections in Barcelona were transferred to the state's art museum, a move which paralleled that of the Russians after the revolution," he said. "Half of the contents of the museum of Barcelona, including some of the greatest masterpieces, have been shipped to Paris, where they were exhibited in the Jen de Paume. The exhibition now has been installed in the Château de Maison Lafitte for the remainder of the summer.

Guarded Day and Night

"The rest of the Barcelona collection has been transferred to an abandoned monastery at Olot, in northern Catalonia, and is packed there for safe keeping and is guarded day and night. The treasures of the Prado museum in Madrid now are stored in Valencia, at Alicante, and other works are being shipped to Paris for exhibition."

Aside from paintings and sculpture, great quantities of furniture, ceramics, textiles, silver and glass were taken from private collections and stored by the State, Professor Cook says.

New Objects Discovered

"The cathedral of Barcelona was saved intact," he continued. "Experts entered the cathedral and removed everything of artistic value to the museum of Barcelona. As a result, many new art objects hitherto entirely unknown came to light. In the same manner, the other churches of Barcelona which had not been burned were entered and all art objects removed for safe keeping."

To further safeguard the treasures of Spain, the Frick Art Reference Library of New York City has been photographing Spanish paintings and illuminated manuscripts during the past few years and has a collection of more than 20,000 photographs of Spanish art, including everything in Toledo, Seville, northern Spain and Catalonia, according to Professor Cook. The Frick Library thus contains not only photographs of practically all the paintings destroyed, but also photographs of all the newly discovered paintings since the outbreak of the revolution, he added.

Is There a Court Vacancy?

(Continued from Page 1)

preme Court: full resignation, death, or impeachment for misbehavior. Now, not by constitutional amendment but by simple act of Congress, a fourth method has been added: retirement.

The case was summarized by Carr V. Van Anda in a letter to the New York Times in these words:

"So Justice Van Devanter, alive and unimpeached, as aforesaid, by an act of his own which is assumed not to be a resignation, but is supported by a doubtful statute, is to vacate an office his tenure of which is prescribed by the Constitution to endure during good behavior, and to assume, under the same doubtful statute, a judgeship in a lower court without an appointment thereto."

Root of Difficulty

The difficulty spurs back to the fact that Congress sought to create an entirely new method of leaving the court—the act of retirement. Justices of the Supreme Court have never had the privilege of retirement, though the word may have been used as a loose synonym for resignation to describe some of the departures from the tribunal.

A justice who resigned found himself financially at the mercy of Congress, for the tie of judicial immunity which hitherto guaranteed his salary was cut. Upon a justice's resignation, he was supposed to receive his full salary as pension. What happened in the case of the much-beloved Justice Holmes was a graphic warning against resignation. His salary was cut from $20,000 to $10,000 by a statute which forbade any federal employee to receive a retirement pension of over $10,000. Then it was cut further by the economy act of 1933. And finally, it was subject to full income taxes.

Thus it was unattractive financially for a justice to resign from the bench. The many resignations which have dotted the court's history have been despite this handicap. Because of the constitutional difficulties, Congress refused on several occasions to extend to Supreme Court justices the same retirement privileges which were given to lower court judges in 1919.

Only in March of this year, when any "way out" of the conflict over the President's plan was acutely desired by Congress, was the legislation enacted. It was stated on strong authority, however, that the retirement act was attractive to several members of the court, and despite the impression that none of the justices would "retire under fire," Mr. Justice Van Devanter did so retire.

Inferential Conclusions

This action was strong presumptive evidence that the court itself, ultimate arbiter of constitutionality, saw nothing wrong with the retirement act. But that is only an inferential conclusion. The issue is not likely to arise until President Roosevelt attempts the appointment of a successor for Mr. Justice Van Devanter. But it is just barely possible that the court would say: "Why, no, a vacancy does not exist. We saw nothing wrong in the retirement of our colleague from active service, but he is now in 'inactive service.' There is no vacant chair. We will continue as an eight-member court until a vacancy occurs in one of the three manners prescribed by the Constitution."

There are, of course, various countering arguments to this reasoning. One is that Congress has always made various statutes governing the court, and admittedly can enlarge or decrease its size, prescribe its jurisdiction, and otherwise affect its existence. Moreover, while three methods of leaving the tribunal are mentioned in the Constitution, there is no specific prohibition against any others as long as they are voluntarily chosen by justices themselves, who must not be coerced or intimidated.

One thing the controversy should do, and that is to end whatever confusion may exist over what Mr. Justice Van Devanter did. He retired, he did not resign. Prior justices leaving the bench—whatever the terminology loosely used—have resigned and not retired. The difference between the terms is that resignation means ending all official connection with the court, while retirement retains the tie of "inactive judiceship," in order, as stated, to continue the emoluments un-cut by Congress. Before March, 1937, there was no way officially for a justice to "retire" from the United States Supreme Court, though that word has been used by various writers before the distinction between the words was sharpened by controversy.

Birmingham Social Halls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Birmingham has community halls on five of its new housing estates, and the Birmingham Council for Community Associations is urging that more centers should be established. The centers provided an opportunity for cultivating friendship, citizenship and voluntary service.

Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

meet all of the requirements" of the army and navy.

The Treasury move consisted of rulings made at the instigation of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison to improve the prospects of shipbuilders obtaining the 10 per cent profits on naval warships which they are permitted by law. The current naval program has been delayed and some difficulty has been encountered in securing bids on new construction by Treasury regulations which it is alleged often transform the legal 10 per cent profit into a loss.

The Navy will call for bids from private builders on one new battleship some time this month. The other of the two now authorized will be built in a navy yard. There was considerable doubt whether any private builder would bid on the battleship unless today's changes had been made in the regulations.

The changes will permit the shipbuilder to include in tax-free expenses, costs involved in selling or bidding on sub-contracts, costs of servicing mechanisms after installation and costs of maintaining their own insurance against injury to employees.

Two Battleships

Congress has so far appropriated money only for two new battleships whereas Britain has already laid down two new ones and plans to start three more before the year is out. High State Department circles favor similar action by the United States. If the additional three cannot be secured the navy will ask for money for two more next year.

Britain is also forging far ahead in aircraft carrier tonnage. At least three more carriers would have to be started soon if the appearance of parity in this category is to be maintained.

With so much new naval construction possible in the near future the Senate group would like to make sure that no private interests make any profit out of it. On the other hand the navy is interested in getting its ships. So long as the private manufacture system continues in existence it favors conditions which will permit it to get the ships. The new Treasury rulings, therefore, are intended to make the existing system work better. The navy is required under existing law to purchase half of its ships from private yards if possible. The profits question would not arise if this law were changed and all warships built in navy yards.

Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

many, and further, as Reichsführer Hitler emphasized again this last week end, no differences of any sort, not even religious, are to be allowed to interfere with the development of the National Socialist State.

Since the totalitarian idea of the National Socialists allows no place for diversity, the power and international connections of an institution like the Roman Catholic Church are not conformable with party ideas.

The conception of a national church in Germany, or at least a number of churches whose ultimate authority shall lie within German frontiers, is thus one which has been growing in popularity here during the last few years, and that, too, in circles not confined to National Socialists.

Control of All Youths

"Germany a nation" is the idea of the present rulers in the Third Reich, a state in which the National Socialist Weltanschauung (world outlook) shall prevail. Hence the conception of everyone worshiping according to his own fashion means practically that his beliefs must not clash with National Socialism.

Since too the education of youth is fundamental to the development of the Third Reich of tomorrow, confessional schools must disappear and all external school training must be given in party organizations such as Hitler Youth.

This attitude, the Vatican maintains, is contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the Concordat signed in the summer of 1933 and would dissolve all Roman Catholic youth organizations whatsoever. Yet it is to this end that the National Socialists are working at the present time.

Protestant Relations

The relations between the Third Reich and Protestantism also continued strained. The latest definite step to be taken by the State has been to announce a general election at which the Protestant Church could choose its own synod according to its own wishes, but this election which should have taken place in April has been postponed for no given reason.

Oppositional pastors have consequently in a recent statement accused the Government of breaking its promise and of seeking to influence the preparations for these elections. These pastors also denounced the action taken against some 30 pastors who are now under arrest or are forbidden to preach by order of the secret police.

Furthermore no members of the oppositional synod are now to be allowed to attend the World Conference of Faiths to be held at Oxford in July, according to reliable authority.

Gold

(Continued from Page 1)

that cautious financier, Sir Auckland Geddes.

Yesterday Sir Auckland, while declaring it "unthinkable" in his opinion that the British Government could "acquiesce in any sharp reduction" in the price of gold in terms of currency, nevertheless added that the suggestion that Britain should relieve the United States of part of the present gold pressure on its Treasury was one which he assumed would be approached cautiously, "in view of the experience of the last 20 years."

Reduction or Expansion

Sir Auckland also said that if the rising tide and the rising cost of the gold supply was not to produce a break somewhere, it must either be partially stopped at the sources, by reducing either its rate of production or its currency price, or else it must be allowed to fulfill its traditional function and expand the basis of credit.

At the same time Sir Auckland pointed out that gold is no longer either stable in value or required as backing for internal currency and that he would be a bold man who would be overconfident that the United States would in these circumstances "continue to increase its national debt in order to pay for gold of which it already has too much and of which it can make no use."

Coal to Last 100 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP AUCKLAND, Eng.—Reserves of workable coal in South West Durham are from 700,000,000 to 900,000,000 tons, or sufficient to meet normal demands for the area for the next 100 years, it was reported at a meeting of the South-West Durham Development Board here recently.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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DESIRE one unfurnished room in N. Y. C., about $5 weekly. Write CHAS. B. STEVENS, 34 W. 75th Street, New York City.

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SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE, 1103 Carnegie, BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND, Barbizon Plaza Salon, June 11. N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800

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BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view PURDON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

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Above Holmes' Bazaar
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Vernal and Nevada Falls

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Vradenburg, Los Angeles

A View From Glacier Point, Yosemite Valley

Lines About Leaders—73

By a Staff Artist

John Ruskin

1819-1900

"YOU ought to be glad in thinking how much more beauty God
has made than human eyes can ever see," wrote John Ruskin.
He spent his life displaying to man the wonders of the world.
Ruskin was the only child of a successful English merchant.
His mother cared for him more than for anything else.
Yet her training proved to be of Spartan severity.
He regarded his parents as sorts of visible powers of nature.
They seemed to be no more lovable than the sun or the moon.
However secure, he was not happy, for he had no one to love.
At 20, he had made the "grand tour" of Europe several times.
He had studied all the famous art galleries of the continent.
Oxford had given him Latin, Greek, and valuable friends.
But none had discovered Ruskin or predicted his grandeur.

IN 1842 England possessed a great painter in her midst.
Routine prevented her from recognizing his mighty talent.
A lover of justice, Ruskin entered literature as a defender.
At 23, he championed Turner against the whole array of critics.
"Go to nature in all singleness of heart," proclaimed the youth
to artists, "and walk with her laboriously and trustingly. . . ."
His pamphlet developed into a book, and the book into a library.
From that day on, began a new era in English art and thought.
And Ruskin soon attained the position of a foremost author.

NOW he was no longer content with writing books in his study.
He must do more, he must help to build up a lovely world.
His intense humanity went to the misery of the working class.
He began by denouncing the prevailing system of economy:
The state should take hold of an increased power over industry;
It should give every man the opportunity to earn his living.
Ruskin longed to put the beautiful into the life of the poor.
For centuries art had been concentrated in temples and palaces.
Meanwhile the people of Athens, of Venice, lived in rags. . . .

THE inheritance of a large fortune favored his cherished plan.
Sheffield, with its factories, was known as the ugliest spot.
He rented a building in the town, installed art collections.
And he hired instructors to help him to diffuse the beautiful.
Together they gave free lectures, free suggestions to the humble.
Together they made wallpaper to brighten dull lodgings.
They planned new types of factories, of agricultural centers.
The master insisted that women should wear fine clothes.
He even had the streets cleaned to show that it could be done.

RUSKIN also started a movement to diffuse learning.
He created a guild for workmen to carry on studies at night.
He laid out special courses for them, opened public libraries.
His guild was the first university extension course.
The idea spread over the Continent, reached the United States.
Yet Ruskin was bitterly assailed by so-called practical men.
Like Tolstoy, he tried to live his faith in an unprepared world.
After giving away his whole fortune, he withdrew into privacy.
He had issued 40 volumes of writings on many subjects.
He had sowed hopeful inspiration into a large number of fields.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Pacific Watershed

Monitor Camera Club from Paul E. Buntsler, Fresno, Calif.

Looking Over Muir Pass, Calif., From an Elevation of 13,555 Feet

In Lighter Vein

Typical

A clerk was retiring after completing 25 years of faithful service.

On his last day at the office his employer presented him with a large envelope and said;

"This is a token of my esteem."

The clerk opened it and found a portrait of his employer.

"What do you think of the gift?"

"It's just like you," came the cryptic reply.—Tit-Bits.

London Daily Mirror

"How exasperating, Winnie. Four times I've rung up exchange to tell them the 'phone's out of order, but I can't get a reply."

An Easy Job

Prospective Governess: "I'm not interested in the position. I didn't realize you had thirteen children."

Mistress: "Don't tell me you're superstitious."

The Dollar and the Cent

A big silver dollar, and a little brown cent,
Rolling along together they went,
Rolling along the smooth sidewalk,
When the dollar remarked—for the dollar can talk:

You poor little cent, you cheap little mite,
I'm bigger and more than twice as bright,
I'm worth more than you a hundredfold,
And written on me in letters bold,
Is the motto drawn from the pious creed,
"In God we trust," which all can read.

Yes, I know; said the cent,
I'm a cheap little mite, and I know
I'm not big, nor good, nor bright.
And yet, said the cent, with a meek little sigh—
You don't go to church as often as I.

—Wall Street Journal

David Is the Name

A man went into a bookshop to purchase a present. "I want an illustrated edition of the Psalms, please," he asked the young lady behind the counter.

The assistant went away for some time, and then returned to ask, "Who's it by?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Smart Business

"Shine your shoes, Mister?"

"No time, Sonny."

"Well, to start the day right I'll do one for nothing."

"All right, go ahead."

"There, how does she look, Boss?"

"Fine."

"Well, for 10 cents I'll do the other one."—Grit.

Possibly an Overstatement

Diner: "Waiter, this is positively the toughest steak I've ever had!

Waiter: "Hmm, haven't you eaten here before, sir?"

Says the Office Boy:

"Though we insist on the right of free speech, we also insist upon our right of not having to listen."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Catnip Balls

A woman who is fond of cats has earned extra money by making catnip balls which she sells to pet shops and to families who have cats. She buys brightly colored celluloid balls which come apart, and, using a punch which makes fine perforations, she punches tiny holes in the two halves of the celluloid ball and fills the ball with catnip. As the cat plays with the ball the catnip sprinkles out a little at a time.

Cats delight in catnip, and the balls are a great attraction. She sells them for twenty-five cents each.—D. M., Collingswood N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Collingswood, N. J.

A housewife, in deciding to have her home redecorated, thought of the firm which had done the work several years previously. Immediately she remembered the young man who had had charge of the work then—what a helpful, courteous, and accommodating person he was.

In communicating with the firm of decorators, the woman spoke highly of the young man and asked the firm to send him again, if possible. She spoke so sincerely of his kindness and ability that the head of the firm was somewhat chagrined for having considered dismissing this worker, due to business conditions and the seeming necessity of cutting expenses.

Needless to say, through this woman's desire to express appreciation and gratitude for work well done, the worth of the decorator was seen, perhaps for the first time, in its true light; and he was allowed to remain with the firm. When business improved, he was given an increase in salary.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message appeared recently in The Cryptogram, official publication of the American Cryptogram Association:

TUAB ACABDBE FGHAI, JG KGL ACAM INK OG KGLMIAPQ, "UNCA D NFFGHRPDIUAJ NBKOUDBE OGJNK, GM TNI DO SLIO NBGOUAM JNK?"

Factual Figuring

To the number of the Great Lakes in the United States —— add the number of letters in the name of the largest of these Great Lakes ——; subtract the number of letters in the easternmost lake ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the lake that empties into this previous lake ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of one of the two remaining lakes, which will result in an even answer ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all six letters in each word:

A C H R S T

How Many Square Feet?

A farmer has a roller which is 9 feet long, and 3½ feet in diameter. How many square feet of land will it pass over in making 125 revolutions?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words with their antonyms to be matched! The first has been checked by way of example:

1	genuine	quiescent	
2	diligent	simple	
3	luscious	false	1
4	exacting	limited	
5	subtle	inactive	
6	contiguous	lenient	
7	active	unsavory	
8	tranquil	candid	
9	involved	remote	
10	spacious	turbulent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

GIVE a man . . . a throb of pleasure in his heart, and he will be glad to share it with the first person he meets.—HAZLITT.

Worth Knowing

Come With Me To Mexico

33

Mexico's Maguey

We have now passed the highest point on the Pan American Highway, 57 miles from the City of Mexico. The road gradually levels off, with a scarcely visible tilt to the south; for we are now on the high, mountain-hemmed plateau, averaging nearly 7500 feet, which the Mexicans call the "mesa central" (may'-sah sayn-trahl').

Perhaps you have observed that we are entering the country of great maguey (mah-gay') plantations.

The maguey—agave Americana—is what most of us have called the century plant. It is not an appropriate name, for I doubt if any such plant ever flourished even for a quarter of a century before its grand and final gesture of sending up a towering flower stalk.

You will see multiplied hundreds of rows of the plants—set out about 20 feet apart—reaching over the hills and far away, farther than the eye can trace. And you may be impressed as I was; for the plants looked like ponderous human hands, sharp-nailed, straining upward in mute appeal. And the more I have traveled over Mexico the more I have been inclined to regard the maguey, even more than corn, as the symbolic plant of our sister republic. Consider with me its varied uses:

Its broad fleshy leaves may be pressed for a soapy sap that will lather even in salt water. Its fiber may be dried and spun into thread or rope; and the sharp point serves many a family for piercing and sewing. And you will see thousands of huts thatched with the broad leaves; or the plants may be used as a fence.

Ground up, the leaves provide a substantial food for animals—even for hungry men. And if the pulp is thinned out and dried, we have the makings of a primitive paper, on which we may write with an ink made from a type of cochineal insect which thrives on the plant. Yes, and one of the great delicacies in Mexico is the dish called "guzanos de maguey"—fat white grubs tenanting the sweet heart of the plant, which are fried crisp. (Before you shrug, remember that you eat oysters.)

But, of course, the Mexican knows the maguey principally as the source of aguamiel (ah-wah-me-ayl'—"honey water"), a sweetish thick liquid which takes the place of ice cream among the youngsters, but which ferments into the mildly intoxicating pulque (pool'-kay), and is then distilled into the liquid dynamite known as tequila (tay-key'-la).

When the plant has through the years—a dozen, perhaps, depending on the rainfall—stored up needed supplies, it is ready for its supreme effort. It prepares to send up a 20-foot tower of glorious flowers. But the wary Mexican comes along and cuts the stalk, and hollows out the center of the plant. Into this the plant exudes about a quart of aguamiel daily; and this is sucked out by means of a bulbous tube—usually a long gourd—and is carried off in goatskin bags.

Plants which are being drained are marked with one or more of the whitish inner leaves impaled on the point of one of the large lower leaves. After several weeks of draining, the huge plant gradually withers—and its place in the seemingly endless rows is taken by one of the shoots that germinate at the bottom.

To Mexico, the maguey is both a blessing and a curse; but the country still scarcely knows how to get along without it.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Children's Corner

The Cows and the Tin Pail

Martha swung her bright new tin pail which shone in the sunlight as she skipped merrily along to the blackberry patch. Mother had said she might pick some berries for supper, and climbing the stone wall behind the house, she sang as she went, happy at using her new pail for the first time.

At the top of the pasture, a good distance away, Martha could see the cows busily feeding.

"Ho Bess and Brindle and Beauty," she called. "See what I have." As she called, she swung the bright little pail high above her head for the cows to see it glistening in the sunshine.

"They'll be surprised," she thought. "They'll wonder what I have here."

The cows were evidently surprised, also interested. They gazed solemnly down at the small girl from the hillside where they grazed and, almost at once, began to come toward her.

Slowly they came at first, then they broke into a leisurely run. Faster and faster they came down the hill.

Martha gazed at them, astonished; then she decided to run too. Not far away was a big rock on which she sometimes played house with her dolls. That would be a refuge if she could get to the top of it before the cows overtook her.

The faster Martha ran, the faster came the cows. But she reached the rock before they did and, breathless and panting, scrambled up the rough side of the boulder. The pail dropped from her hand on the way up and went clattering and banging down over the rough ground.

Not far behind came the cows, and they pounded along below Martha's refuge just as she reached the top of the rock. Puzzled and annoyed, Martha stood looking down at them. Why should they chase her like this? They had always been friendly to her. Often she had stood nearby while they were being milked and sometimes she helped Brother give them their evening treat of the grain they liked so much.

"Mother, Oh Mother," called Martha at the top of her voice. "Come, Oh Come."

She was so intent on getting Mother to the rescue that she did not notice at once that the cows were paying no further attention to her. They had spied the little pail lying near by and were nosing it, pushing it about and running their long tongues in and around it as if they were playing a game.

Mother came running from the house, stopped a moment at the wall to locate the direction of the calls, then seeing Martha hopping up and down on the big rock came quickly toward her.

"Martha, Martha," she said, "whatever is the matter."

"It's those horrid old cows," Martha replied between sobs, "they all came running after me and chased me up here."

By this time the cows had decided that what they expected to find was not there and were calmly making their way back up the hillside to their interrupted breakfast.

"And see what they've done to my nice new pail," Martha added. "It's all spoiled." One look at the poor battered object, once so bright and shining told Mother what had happened. The cows were looking for salt.

"You know," she exclaimed, "that in summer Father, or one of the boys, takes salt out to the pasture for the cattle. He calls to them and they come running, for they know what that call means, and they like salt even better than you like candy. Remember, too, that one of the boys runs to the house to borrow a tin pail for carrying the salt."

Martha understood now, and she told Mother how she had shouted and swung the pail.

"There," Mother said, "It's all explained now. The cows thought they were being invited to a party. Think how disappointed they must have been to find it was all a mistake. We must ask Father to give them a real party soon with plenty of salt. Will you come to it?"

Martha wasn't sure she would, but she tried to smile, which was hard to do when she could see her little pail lying there battered and useless.

"And now," said Mother, getting up briskly, "we must go home and take the pies out of the oven. This afternoon Father is driving to town. Let's go with him. We can stop at the tin peddler's and see if he has a pail a bit bigger than that one. For I really believe that would not have held berries enough for supper."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "When evening comes, do you ever say to yourself, 'Have I accomplished anything today, or was it just another day?'"

Factual Figuring: 5 plus 8 (Superior), minus 7 (Ontario), times 4 (Erie), divided by 8 (Michigan) equals 3.

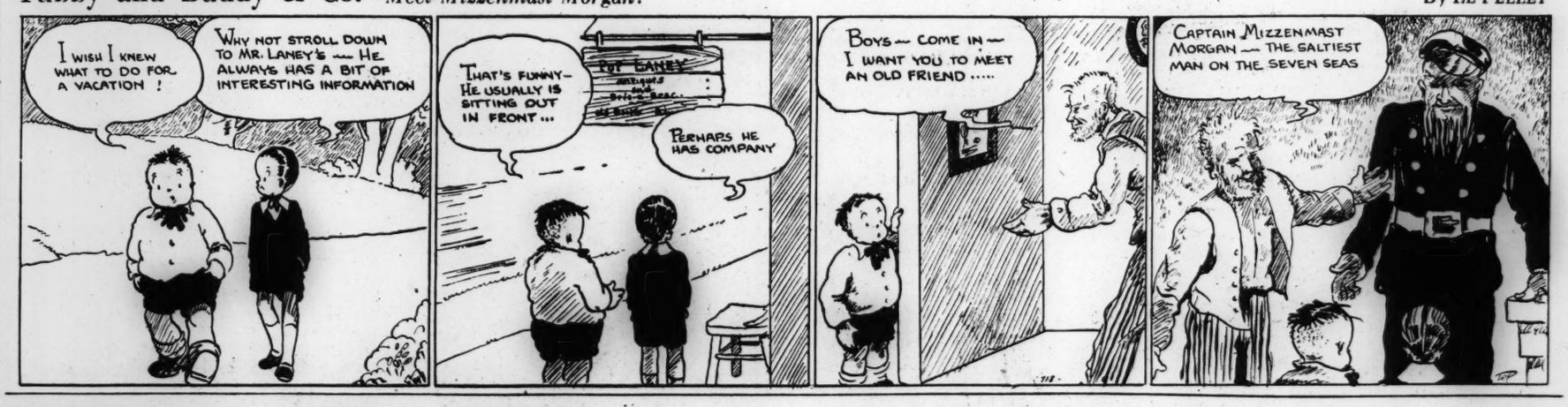
Letter Juggling: Starch, Charts.

How Many Square Feet?: 12,370.05.

Fun With Antonyms: Genuine—false; diligent—inactive; luscious—unsavory; exacting—lenient; subtle—candid; contiguous—remote; active—quiescent; tranquil—turbulent; involved—simple; spacious—limited.

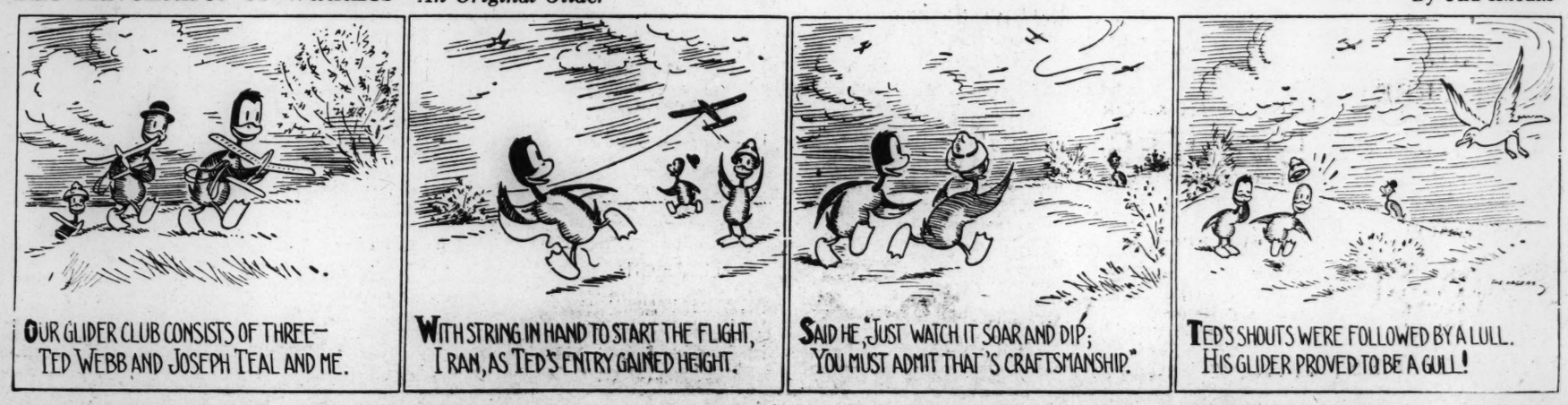
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Meet Mizzenmast Morgan!*

By LE PELLEY


I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO FOR A VACATION !
WHY NOT STROLL DOWN TO MR. LANEY'S — HE ALWAYS HAS A BIT OF INTERESTING INFORMATION
THAT'S FUNNY— HE USUALLY IS SITTING OUT IN FRONT...
PERHAPS HE HAS COMPANY
BOYS — COME IN — I WANT YOU TO MEET AN OLD FRIEND .....
CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST MORGAN — THE SALTIEST MAN ON THE SEVEN SEAS

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Original Glider*

By THE HAGERS


OUR GLIDER CLUB CONSISTS OF THREE— TED WEBB AND JOSEPH TEAL AND ME.
WITH STRING IN HAND TO START THE FLIGHT, I RAN, AS TED'S ENTRY GAINED HEIGHT.
SAID HE, "JUST WATCH IT SOAR AND DIP; YOU MUST ADMIT THAT'S CRAFTSMANSHIP."
TED'S SHOUTS WERE FOLLOWED BY A LULL. HIS GLIDER PROVED TO BE A GULL!

Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: A mistake was made in not having jigsaw puzzles and sit-down strikes come along simultaneously.

Detroit News: Dandelions seem as bright and numerous this year and if anything more determined.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Industrial Democracy

A REMARKABLE debate in the House of Commons recently brought together the head of the British Government and the leader of the Opposition in defense of democracy. The matter under discussion was not primarily political—it was industrial. And the discussion now has point on both sides the Atlantic. The Labor leader was pleading for the freedom of the workers to form their own combinations and choose their own representatives. Speaking of an attempt to suppress the mine workers' trade union and to victimize its members, he described such conditions as a travesty of industrial democracy. The issue, he said, was one of liberty.

Mr. Baldwin was sympathetic with that point of view. He agreed that under the modern industrial system collective bargaining is the right thing. But he raised the whole question onto higher ground by urging that the virtue of democracy does not lie in liberty alone, but in the wise use of liberty—in the industrial as well as in the political sphere. When the owners are free to manage their businesses as they like (subject to certain legal regulations), and the workers are free to combine as they like for purposes of collective bargaining, the leaders on both sides have the responsibility of deciding whether there is to be peace or strife. The success or failure of industrial democracy depends on the temper in which this liberty is used.

He was touching on what is, perhaps, the biggest social question of our time, affecting every great industrial country in the world, and particularly pressing in the United States at this moment. Democracy cannot be created by a wave of the legislative wand. It depends on the existence of a certain temper among the citizens—and this includes, first, a certain general good will, and, secondly, readiness to support law.

Democracy is a habit which has to be learned. The workers, in combining in unions, have first to discipline themselves to act collectively under their leaders. At the second stage, the managements on the one side and the unions on the other have to learn to co-operate in the mutual interest of all concerned in industry. The democratic discipline requires that both sides should accept the machinery of conciliation or arbitration designed to avert strife.

When Mr. Baldwin made his recent appeal to the leaders of employers and workers to settle their disputes in conference, he pointed out that the world would judge democracy by its capacity for practicing the arts of peace. Today the rival systems of autocracy and democracy are on trial. Lip service to the latter is not enough. Only self-discipline, full admission of the rights of others, and the will to work the machinery of co-operation will enable democracies to prove that freedom is consistent with order.

Older Men Wanted

THAT each cloud has a silver lining is a noble sentiment and an optimistic philosophy which makes for contentment. Sometimes this silvery aspect seems concealed, or it requires so much time to emerge that its existence becomes doubtful. Industrial workers above the age of forty-five have long speculated about this silver lining; but now an encouraging report emanates from Ohio.

"Older workers in industry are now staging a comeback," say officials of the Ohio state employment service. "Lack of maturing apprentices, as in normal years, is in part responsible for this re-employment. In the depression gap, with many shops closed, naturally this training of apprentices was not continued. This trend toward workers in the middle-age group is more noticeable now with the return to general business improvement."

Records of the state employment service amply support the foregoing statement. Almost half of the placements of skilled workers in industry, during a recent sixty-day period, were men who ranged in age from forty-five to sixty-five; and in some cases they were older.

"Many men at forty-five or over that age," continues the report, "have just reached the point where their experience makes them really valuable and truly dependable. Our records show that these older workers recently placed are holding their own and keeping up with the pace. They comprise some of the best workers in the factories."

This developing demand for older men indicates gratifying progress toward overcoming unemployment. Workers in this age bracket have the responsibility of maintaining families. Ohio stands among the leading industrial states; and what is happening there in the field of employment is probably also occurring, more or less markedly, throughout the United States.

IN STUDYING the sun, astronomers find there is a drop in the heat of solar atmosphere. The atmosphere may be cooling down on the sun, but something certainly is heating it up before it gets to Boston.

Fear—Agent of Despotism

IN ILLINOIS—for long one of the most populous and progressive states of the Union—thoughtful and far-seeing people begin to be disturbed at compulsory medication proposals that are now trying to get on the statute books.

A marriage license bill has passed the House of Representatives in Illinois, requiring physical examination and laboratory tests before marriage. Following swift on the heels of this drastic proposal is House Bill No. 816, which provides compulsory medical treatment of persons found to be afflicted with so-called "social diseases." The one is a natural and to-be-expected step from the other. Both are decidedly questionable, even from the standpoint of the medical profession and the most advanced research in the field of public health.

Careful observers have noticed that such efforts are usually based on a publicity campaign and—even where well-meaning and unselfish—are much more likely to develop a fearful, helpless, susceptible attitude than to promote resistance or safeguards against disease. And the fear so spread is used as a means of obtaining despotic control for experimentation with medical theories or remedies unproved or actually disproved by much medical experience. This leaves out of account the further objection—forcing medical treatment upon those who conscientiously and religiously object to its application to themselves.

Such campaigns, often subscribed to innocently by well-meaning people, become the mediums for an endless chain of compulsion and control that has no place in a free country. It is recalled that a similar effort for compulsory medication back in the years 1918 to 1920 proved "a dismal failure," according to recent comment in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Another matter should be mentioned in considering a bill that contemplates laboratory tests before marriage. That is the investigation carried out by the United States Public Health Service which found that many tests are so insensitive that half the cases are missed while others brand healthy persons as diseased.

It is to be hoped that all those who hold high the precious prize of personal liberty and resent such encroachment upon individual freedom will assert themselves in Illinois—and everywhere that such legislation is being brewed.

Too Cool to Quarrel?

THE statesmanship which is required of peacemakers today will provide a profoundly interesting study for the future historian. Ought peace to be sought by pure pacifism, or is there a point at which you may actually be driven to go to war on behalf of peace?

Unfortunately the question is not in the least merely academic. It is the besetting problem of European statesmanship today. Over the Ethiopian question the League of Nations almost collapsed because its members were unwilling to use concerted force. Similar difficulties keep on presenting themselves in regard to the civil war in Spain. During the earlier stages of this war arms and fighting men were poured into Spain from many countries enabling the war to be continued in a deadly form. Should France and Britain have taken active measures, as they were often exhorted to do, to stop the transport of arms?

Very delicate problems of statesmanship were involved. Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Minister, had to steer a course between weakness and provocativeness. No one will accuse him of erring on the side of provocativeness. The criticism will rather be made in the other direction. The dictator states have not hesitated to proclaim on which side their sympathies lie; nor have they hesitated to give all the material aid they could, at any rate up to the time of the non-intervention agreement, to the armies they favored.

There need be no doubt that the supreme object of Britain's Spanish policy is to localize the conflict and prevent it from developing into a European war; to refrain from any undue exhibition of force, so that Britain may not appear to justify force; and to retain the character of a neutral, so that at some later stage its mediation may be accepted by both sides.

Those are British objects; but might a more determined attitude, involving undoubtedly the risk of the use of force, have strengthened British policy, and called the bluff of the intervening powers? In fact, is this just one of those occasions when a display of force is justified in the interests of peace?

The answer is not one to be lightly given. Tremendous issues are in the balance. It may not seem a glorious rôle to sit above the combatants as a spectator, exhorting them to sanity. But whatever the final judgment of British policy may be, it will be observed that it is at least consistent and according to plan. It has helped M. Léon Blum in France to keep under control the hotter impulses of some of his supporters. The political atmosphere in Europe, raised to fever heat a few months ago, is now cooler. It takes two to make a quarrel. President Wilson once suggested that America might be too proud to fight. Mr. Eden's desire is that Britain should be too cool to quarrel.

Best of New England

Book News of the Day

ONE of the most entertaining and valuable novels of the year is Le Grand Cannon's A MIGHTY FORTRESS (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50). The straightforward prose, shorn of literary arabesques, is appropriate to the New England setting, and this happy conjunction of style and subject matter produces a singleness of impression which increases the book's effectiveness. In addition, the pages are packed with subtle humor in the best Yankee tradition: a dry, good humor, never boisterous, usually hiding even its smiles. Seldom has an author so accurately portrayed this aspect of the New England character.

"A Mighty Fortress" is a swift-paced narrative of the experiences of a likable, even lovable, young Yankee, Ezekiel Peele, during the years just preceding the Civil War. With successive backgrounds of a New Hampshire farm, Boston and a Connecticut village, and vivid portraits of their respective inhabitants, a well-rounded picture of New England emerges. The human element is always predominant, and even the most minor characters are made memorable.

Of the more important ones, Ezekiel, his father and the itinerant preacher, Watling, should delight any reader. Even the mare, Sheba, is so alive as to tempt one to try some horse trading with Watling. This one small fact strikes the keynote of the book's charm: its power to make the reader feel that he is actually taking part in the story.

Abel Peele hopes that his son will carry on with their farm, but when the boy decides he would rather be a preacher, his father lets him have his way. Abel's simple philosophy sustains him in his disappointment; he admits that it does not really matter what a man does, if he "does it good." Ezekiel possesses his father's tolerance, but in spite of this happy quality, he fails in his first attempts at preaching, in a large Boston church. His defense of Abolition, although the ostensible cause of his subsequent dismissal, is not the real reason for his apparent failure as a minister. Even in his most extreme lectures against slavery, he senses his chief weakness: that he is content merely to play upon his listeners' emotions. He lacks the depth and understanding with which to inspire people to action.

When Ezekiel finally overcomes his self-consciousness and his penchant for high-flown oratory, he is ready for the first real progress in his career. Humbly presenting himself as a candidate for pastor of a small village church, he uses for the text of his introductory sermon the words of Paul: "Study to be quiet. . . ." His sincerity, coupled with his calm assurance, win him the position. Ezekiel, in his own way, is at last following his father's example; he is doing well his chosen work, and he is building things to last, founding his house upon a rock. M. W. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Reversing the Welcome Mat

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM Mexico, a day or two ago, came the interesting official announcement, made with the apparent approval of the Federal Government, that definite action is to be taken to rid the country of undesirable aliens. A complete census will be taken to identify all native born and regularly certified residents and visitors, first of all. Concurrently the announcement is made that all those who are unable to establish their status as citizens or acceptable visitors or temporary residents will be deported. Those thus summarily banished will understand and appreciate the touching sentiment of the old Negro song, "The welcome on the mat ain't meant for me!" Unmistakable notice of this fact apparently is to be served upon all to whom it applies.

While perhaps no such drastic proceedings are authorized by officials of the Canadian Government, it is well known that strict attention is given, by both Dominion and provincial supervisors, to transient and uninvited guests. And while it is a fact that such supervisory control is not so difficult in Mexico as in Canada, and in neither country so difficult as in the United States, where the large cities offer asylum to those unable to enter under prescribed quotas or even to obtain temporary passports, the responsibility of United States immigration officials is not thereby minimized or in any way lessened.

* * *

Indeed those responsibilities are increased and emphasized because of the more complex problem posed. It is because of the growing conviction that responsible officials have been remiss in the performance of their duties, or that they are culpable because of their yielding to proffered rewards from organizers of alien smuggling gangs, that many thoughtful American citizens are coming to a realization of the necessity of prompt and effective action. With Mexico openly working to expel undesirable aliens, and with Canada ever alert in protecting her own citizens against the depredations, open competition or enforced support of lawless intruders, there is increasing probability of the States becoming the haven of more and more of the expatriates.

From time to time in recent years, and especially since the adoption of the existing quota system, it has been proposed that the Washington Government adopt and apply a rigid system under which all persons lawfully within the country shall be enrolled, numbered, and officially certified. Sentimentalists have, for what they must deem sufficient reason, opposed any such enrollment plan. Some say that they do not choose to carry a brass tag which would identify them as responsible, respectable, or as ordinary law-abiding citizens. They have no objection to the interloper, the outlaw, or the radical agitator being tagged and labeled. They forget that it is those of this latter and growing class who most strenuously oppose the enumerating and identifying plan. It seems that it is more or less incongruous that the sentiments, tactics and prejudices of those so widely separated, socially and otherwise, should be so similar in this respect.

* * *

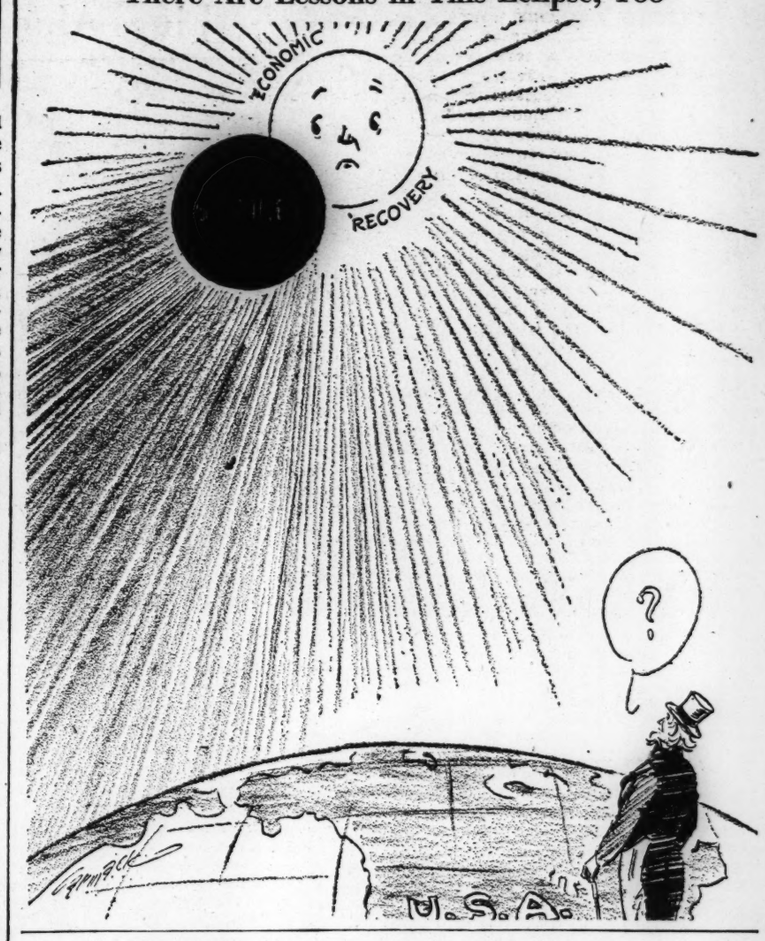
For my own part, and speaking only of myself, I do not regard it as undignified, servile or unbecoming to be classified or enrolled as what one is or for what he or she represents. The price mark, if so one choose to regard the identifying card or emblem, at least supplies notice to the world as to the standing given or the worth at which one is estimated by his brothers or fellows, lay and official. Such should be an honorable and prized passport or letter of credentials to be safeguarded as a reward of merit.

Law-abiding people, realizing this, may become less and less inclined to oppose what, under existing conditions, seems a wise and prudent course. Those most familiar with conditions in industrial centers where unrest and strikes have been fomented in recent months are aware that alien agitators, among whom are many whose status as immigrants or accredited visitors is doubtful, are the chief inciters and disturbers.

The time has passed when any reasonable person will insist that the menace thus created is one to be dealt with casually or indifferently. On all sides, and in many of the major industries, the disturbing and destructive influences thus engendered are dislocating and threatening to paralyze production and gainful employment.

Would it not be wise to rid the industrial structure, as well as the political machinery of the states and nation, of this unnecessary, unjust and troublesome burden?

There Are Lessons in This Eclipse, Too



Revolution in the Nursery

I AM beginning to think that it is a little old-fashioned to be revolutionary. I have come to this conclusion by carefully watching Margaret. Nevertheless it is an observation which I am prepared to support by solid argument.

After all, when one comes to think of it, Karl Marx was a Victorian. He belonged to an era of horsehair sofas, bustles, and crinolines. Communism, far from being the latest thing in politics, is a Victorian creed. That, definitely, is Margaret's opinion.

Above all things I want to avoid boasting. And therefore I will admit quite frankly that it has taken me a long time to get at Margaret's point of view. Indeed, for about thirteen months—Margaret has just completed her first year—I unhesitatingly classified her among the Reds.

But the other evening the light dawned on me. Elizabeth and I were sitting in the garden, while Margaret was playing about in her playpen. Odd things, playpens. Rather like cages, with the lid left off. Only they have rather jolly colored balls hung on transverse bars in the middle of one side. The idea seems to be that the baby inside the playpen should bang the balls backwards and forwards in a lively and cheerful manner. After a little while, the infant is expected to cling onto the bars, and slowly draw herself up to a standing position. And then, in the process of time, she slowly totters from one side of the playpen to the other. A very complicated business, it seems to me, involving three distinct varieties of ratiocination. I am glad there were no playpens when I was young.

* * *

Not so Margaret, however. She took to the thing from the very start. And right at that precise moment, the great event happened. After a few preliminary bangs, jerks and squiggles among the colored balls, Margaret paused for a moment, and thought deeply. Then she placed one hand firmly onto the lowest of the crossbars. Elizabeth and I had been reading, but now the books dropped onto the grass, as we breathlessly watched the momentous transactions then in process of accomplishment inside the playpen. There was no sound anywhere in the world, it seemed, except of the breeze running through the branches overhead, and of a noisy cricket near by in the garden.

There was a long, a tremendous, pause. Then Margaret put her other hand alongside her first upon the lowest bar, gave a mighty tug, and in a second she was already up on one knee. Another pause, longer than the first, for consideration of the new state of affairs, a second mighty tug, and—triumph of triumphs—she was standing on her feet, preparing to take her first step in the world. The wind ceased sighing, and the cricket cricketing, in mute admiration of the immense achievement.

Later that evening I remarked to Elizabeth, "I wonder what Margaret will read when she is older? Marx, Rousseau, the early Wells and Shaw, I suppose."

"Not after what we have just seen," replied Elizabeth. "It's much more likely to be the grand old classics. The conventional masterpieces." Elizabeth, you see, had instantly grasped the significance of the things that had happened in the garden. After some thought, I did so, too.

* * *

The essence of the matter is that when Margaret was very, very young, she did nothing in the way favored by other people. If she wanted to get from one side of the room to the other, she never thought of walking across the floor, like her mother or her nurse, to say nothing of me. No. She just rolled across. Definitely a revolutionary proceeding.

That, of course, did not last for long. In some strange manner or other, she must have heard of Napoleon's remark that an army marches on its stomach. Very soon we noticed that Margaret had taken to crawling. She crawled with enthusiasm and with zest. She bounded across the floor with the agility of a golf ball. She went under couches, and between chairs, and devoted hours to undermining the bookcase. But all the time she disdained the habits of her elders. She would not walk. She preferred other methods of locomotion. The wisdom of the ages suggested that walking is the best and most convenient means of getting from place to place. But Margaret knew better. She devised her own ways of doing these things. She seemed to be of the stuff of whom revolutionaries are made.

But that, of course, is where I was wrong. That late afternoon in the garden Margaret hauled down the revolutionary flag. She has made the great capitulation. She has decided to accept the conventions. H. H.

The Wide Horizon

Voiceless in Labor's Wilderness

By Frederick W. Carr

CINCINNATI

TO FIND an American speechless is rare, and to run across 2,500,000 of them voiceless though battling for the preservation of their organization, is unbelievable. Yet in the greatest internal labor war in history, the American Federation of Labor is next door to voiceless. More than half a century old, it hasn't yet learned how to talk to the public. It does not know how to tell its own story.

While of course the A. F. of L. does get its viewpoint into the papers from time to time, the extent is not nearly what it might be, nor as effective. This massive body of keen, heavy-fisted workmen, clever in matching employers face to face, feels puzzled, awkward and sometimes unhappy when forced to consider publicity—publicity that would do it good.

By contrast a little stray Coney Island amusement park will burgle its free publicity into the press so aptly as to snatch more than its share of attention from the public. Meantime the historic body of American labor, still the largest labor alliance, fails to work for and achieve the public hearing that its affairs deserve.

In its struggle with the C. I. O., this backwardness of the A. F. of L. has been hurtful. The battleground is the enormous multitude of workers who have not yet been taken into trade unions. Most of them know but a trifle about outside labor organizations and don't fully discern the differences between a C. I. O. union and an A. F. of L. union, which make a major cause of the squabble.

* * *

Just as it buys soap, suits, or shoes, the unorganized labor public wanting a union inclines toward the popular brand. What makes it popular? In part, advertising. Who is doing the advertising? The C. I. O. Who is getting the business? Principally the C. I. O.

It goes without saying that other favoring factors have brought the C. I. O. more before the public and have had a larger influence than publicity. The C. I. O. could not have got anywhere merely on words. Still in this day and in this labor rivalry, the ammunition required to capture new millions of workers is not to be found alone in labor organizers.

The recent A. F. of L. emergency conference here heard much about new organizers, but not even the wisp of an appeal for new ink.

Propaganda may be minor. Despite that, ink is helping to make labor organizing possible.

"Even when it has a good cause," remarked a Washington newspaper man last summer during the C. I. O. trial, "the A. F. of L. isn't able to get it out."

From the A. F. of L. standpoint that lack of easy, full and even manufactured expressiveness has been handicapping. For instance, in its meeting here the initial order was closed doors, shutting out special correspondents come from New York, Washington, Chicago. It was not until someone at the close of the first session pointed out that the policy of the A. F. of L. had always been to hold open meetings in full publicity that this sudden secretiveness was dropped.

Even Coney Island down the river here has its press agent. Corporations have their public relations men, sometimes a string of them. The C. I. O. early took on one of the best informed writers in the labor world as its publicity director. Its Steel Workers Organizing Committee employs a former newspaper man. Its automobile unit has its press man. The C. I. O. is alert to publicity. The A. F. of L. shows nothing parallel. It has no publicity director or adviser.

Some of the Washington correspondents have stopped going to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. because they found it so hard to get any information out of the office.

* * *

Recently it took five weeks for a friendly labor periodical to obtain the year's increase in A. F. of L. membership. Since the labor strife is so largely over the best way to win and work for members, of all information an increase of nearly 475,000 members is of the kind most likely to advantage the A. F. of L.

Doubtless it is lack of confidence in the press, a shortage of happy experience with it, and sometimes suspicion, which in many trade unionists' minds keeps them from making the ready hook-up they actually need. This offishness is explained within the labor household as in part a relic of days when it was dangerous to a man's job to be known as a trade unionist.

However, not all labor chiefs are diffident. A few of the A. F. of L. family know publicity.

No better master of it is to be seen in the labor movement than the A. F. of L.'s antagonist, John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O. His friends credit Lewis with a remarkable sense of the timing of statements and events for their public value.

At last the A. F. of L. is thinking about doing more with publicity. "It's too late," counsels a New York newspaper man of the first rank. Still, if there are 37,000,000 workers yet to be organized, as the A. F. of L. asserts, and only around 5,000,000 are already unionized in both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., the trade-union movement has still far to go.

Possibly the A. F. of L. may this year find its voice.